EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, ST 3. ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL ask us to subis no sign that of brains, that with a 'Kos-

ps utter only by are covered isdom that he nvites a stroke stove-pipe on

EGIATE L. D. MASS SEXES. opedale Commu

BLOOM. PRINCIPALS. ELOPMENT. AL NATURE of twenty-two

ing, Arithmetic, nposition, Histo-ural Philosophy, any Algebra, El-f Vocal Music; this, use of text-opery; Calisthe-celocipedes, wag-race beeps and socks, dissected feloves weeks, dissected feloves weeks,

of Instru-

O BE FUR TPIL. ain, may be had l price.) and a cake of Cas f slippers or ligh blacking, Web Bible. must be plainly

WILL BE RECEIVfull information D OF

r-Dyeing EET. Boston and vicin-l her, and would remitting endeav-uance of their fadressing Ladies

all. cannot be excelled, ldness had taken eloped an inimita-t. (a desideratum for renovating the for renovating the start commending is and their application of the start of the st

Gymnasium, N AND BOYS, LL, nont Streets. fully informs the t surpassed by any ne United States. In the room, for the

HIC

A. M., until 4, P.

HE HALL.

r Cure, at Northr Cure, at Northr Cure, at Northr, New York, welf
chronic diseases,
he 19th of March
saturday, the 24th
from their friends,
r, professionally of
system of treating
nees, or any of the
t positively asserts
est is or which Monor constant of the
total professionally of
sustemant of the
total positively asserts
est is or which Monor cliable remely
case, having curel
tath he is willing to
perform according
his the past year,
nasitution; which,
for the sick in this
tequate for the acnission. He is now
a large four stry
oy 150 by 40 feet,
tet to the cure of
it is the only effected to the cure of
it is the only effected to the cure of
the the cure
throat diseases ha
tion. The success
make it a speci-

pathy will be sen receipt of ten post at 25 cents.

THE LIBERATOR

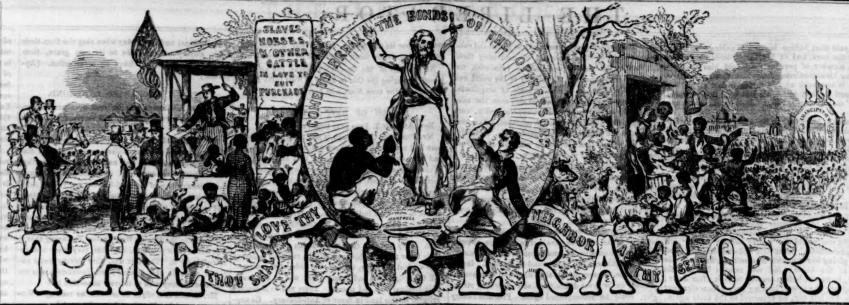
ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT. Trans-Two dollars and fifty cents per annum,

Fire copies will be sent to one address for TEN gs, if payment be made in advance. The remittances are to be made, and all letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. directed, prost rate, or the General Agent. rel three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00.

vanis and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are aubed to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial The knowing and responsible for any of the debts the paper, viz :-Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and

Flathe columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of nestion are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR. VOL. XXV. NO. 32.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

WHOLE NUMBER 1101.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1855.

A State Convention of Pro-Slavery men was held a Lexington. Missouri, commencing July 12th, at closing on the 14th. The following resolutions were adopted, all of them unanimously expit the last, if, indeed, the last was an exception, at the last was an exception.

set the last, if, indeed, the last was an exception, the records not stating distinctly whether the case upon it was unanimous or not:

1. That we regard the institution of African last, whether relating to its social, moral, politically economical aspect, solely and exclusively a design of State jurisdiction, and any agitation of each of the last of t stion in the Congress of the United States, estion in the Congress of the mited States, ates where it has no existence, with a view to a condition, or bring about its destruction, freet and dangerous attack upon the reserved of the several slaveholding States, and is ertinent interference in matters nowise cona imperiment intertential and if persisted in, must nemer or later destroy all harmony and good feel-ing between the States and the citizens thereof, will finally result in a dissolution of the

That the resolution on the part of several of Northern and Western non-slaveholding States, er to admit another slaveholding State into this nion, is substantially a declaration of hostility Enion, is substantially a declaration of hostility to our federal Constitution, and avows a purpose to disregard its Compromises—and implies a threat of continued aggression upon, and ultimate detraction of, slavery, under whatever sanctions it

fat the diffusion of slavery over a wider fries tends greatly to ameliorate the condition of relate, whilst it advances the prosperity of his rec, and the admission of new slaveholding same, and the Union, by maintaining to some ex-ent the equilibrium between the conflicting in-tences which now control the federal government, s the only reliable guarantee which the slaveagainst unconstitutional and oppressive

operly against unconstitutional and oppressive glation by the non-slaveholding majority, now d hereafter destined to be in the ascendency. 4. That we cordially approve the recent act of angress for the settlement of Kansas and Ne-saka, and the act of 1850, popularly known as he Fugitive Slave Law. That the incorporation of monied associations.

5. That the incorporation of moniced associations, after the patronage of sovereign States of this mind, for the avowed purpose of recruiting and denizing large armies of Abolitionists upon the erritory of Kansas, and for the avowed purpose destroying the value and existence of slave roperty now in that Territory, in despite of the rishes of the bona fide, independent settlers hereof, and the purpose equally plain and obvi-us, whether arowed or not, of ultimately abolsisting slavery in Missouri, is a species of legisla-tion and a node of emigration unprecedented in our history, and is an attempt, by State legislation, indirectly to thwart the purposes of a consti-tational and equitable enactment of Congress, by which the domestic institutions of the Territories were destined to be left to the exclusive management and control of the bona fide settlers thereof 6. That these organized bands of colonists, ship pel from Massachusetts and other quarters under Nate patronage, and resembling, in their essential fatures, the military colonies planted by the Roman Emperors upon their conquered provinces, rather than the pioneers who have hitherto levelled the forest and broke un the plains of the West. west and broke up the plains of the West. utherize apprehension of an intent of exclusive and will necessarily lead to organized stance on the part of those who, under the stitution and laws of the United States, have al rights to possession; and whilst we carnestly decate such results, we are justified in advance,

a placing their entire responsibility upon those That we disclaim all right and any intent to Merfere with the bona fide, independent settlers the Territory of Kansas, from whatever quarthey may come, or whatever opinions they me tain; but we maintain the right to prot mertain; but we maintain the right to protect all unconstitutional aggression, present or pro-spective, immediate or threatened, and we do not hold it necessary or expedient to wait till the torch is applied to our dwellings or the knife to

or threats, before we take measures for our se-arity and the security of our friends.

8. That the eighteen counties of Missouri, lying A or tear the border of Kansas, with only an iminary boundary line intervening, contain a pulation of about fifty thousand slaves, worth, prices, twenty-five millions of dollars this large amount of property, one-half of

and this large amount of property, one-half of the entire slave property of the State, is not mcreit unsafe, but valueless, if Kansas is made the shed of an army of bired fanatics, recruited, transported, armed, and paid, for the special and sele purpose of shulitionizing Kansas and Missouri.

2. That this Convention, and the people they represent, and the State Government of Missouri, and the entire people thereof, should take such measures as to them appear suitable and just and constitutional, to prevent such disastrous consequences to their security and prosperity and pace, and confidently relying upon the sympathy and support of the entire South and Southwest, whose alternate fate must inevitably be the same with theirs; and confidently relying, also, upon th theirs: and confidently relying, also, upon a conservative portion of the North, respectfully al to the good sense and patriotism of the enforth to put down such fanatical aggression a slave hitherto characterized the movements of largent hid Societies, and leave the settlement of lansas and the regulation of its domestic instituces to be controlled as the settlement and instituces of our other Territories have been, by those lipides of self-interest and congeniality of feelproperty of self-interest and congeniality of feeling on the part of the settlers, which, by the natural law of elimate and soil, will, if undisturbed, arrainably determine the ultimate condition of the ferritory.

That a committee of five be appointed to up and publish an address to the onvention to the Executive each State in the Union.

That in view of the acts of the State of assachusetts and other Northern and North-cetern States, practically nullifying the Consti-ress relating to the rendition of fugitive slaves, and the laws of Conas relating to the rendition of fugitive slaves, in indication of the Constitution and for the pose of preserving the integrity of the Ameri-Missouri, to Dass such statifications to Dass such statifications. lissouri, to pass such retaliatory measures as not be inconsistent with the Constitution of United States, or the State of Missouri, dis-

MISSOURI PRO-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

A State Convention of Pro-Slavery men was held at lexington, the 14th. The following resolution for the following resolution of the following resolutions, and the following language:

If there is one thing more than any other that operative so long as the offensive legislation above referred to continues on the statute books of those specific to the following resolutions, and the following language:

If there is one thing more than any other that spreads it like an infection, that one thing is the froth-

sphere, it was their wont to use the utmost rigor with all traitors. Shall we, then, deviate from their example, and permit treachery to thrive and grow strong in our midst! At least, let us devote a portion of that day to a calm consideration of the oppression sought to be imposed upon us. 'is vain for us to contemplate with emotions of pleasure the memories of the morrow, while we are ourselves subject to tyrannical and arbitrary rule. Let us, then, gather fresh vigor and zeal from the reflection of the glorious achievements of our patriotic ancestors, which ought to be brought vividly before us by the remembrance of the events that have endeared (!) the Fourth of July to every American.

IMGTON.

'There is something audacious and defiant in the triumphant march of abolitionism since it has gathered the new secret party under its black and pestilential banner. It moves along with the majectic tread of a conqueror. It seems to exult, for the first time, in the prospect of the success of its accursed plans.

For years, it has struggled against mighty odds. At one time, it had the Church against it; then the press took up the assault; then the politicians; and, at last, it had become as edious in the North as it was hated and feared in the South. The population of our great cities responded to no sentiment more enthusiastically than that which held up to scorn these enemies of the Constitution. They were treated as outlaws, and their as-

* ' Is there not some chosen curse, Some hidden thunder in the stores of heaven Red with uncommon wrath, to blast the man Who seeks for greatness by his country's ruin?'

he will either be removed by that functionary, or be forced to abdicate by the indignant squatter sovereigns of Kansas

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS. We are glad to learn from the article of the above caption published in to-day's issue, that the President and his Cabinet have under advisement the case of the detestable Reeder. Hopes are entertained by a very large Reeder. Hopes are entertained by a very large and respectable majority of the voters of Kansas, their wants, not the desires of the Abolitionists of the North, should be consulted in this matter.

description whatever of said States within this State as may be deemed proper for that purpose, and that such retaliatory measures shall be made operative so long as the offensive legislation above referred to continues on the statute books of those States.

THE BEAUTIES OF STRINGFELLOW.

We have heard of 'The Beauties of Shakspeare, 'The Beauties of Scott,' etc., but here is a new collection of 'Beauties,' from the Squalter Socereis, n. edited by Gen. Stringfellow, Speaker of the Kansas House of Re-presentatives, which will doubtless find a place in the next edition of 'The English Classics.'

The Parterson's 'disclosed intentions' will never be realized. He would as soon think of placing himself before the artillery of Sebastopol as visit this Territory. We do not know which would be the most dangerous experiment of the two. One thing we are certain of, if this brazenfaced Secteth Abolitionist is again caught in this section of the country, the entreaties of his wife would not save his hide. The moment he lands in Kansas, he is a doomed man.

Handing Abolitionists. The departed spirits of our Revolutionary sires would greet with approval a work like this: for, in their time, in this mundane sphere, it was their wont to use the utmost rigor with all traitors. Shall we, then, deviate from their example, and permit trenchery to thrive and grow strong in our midst? At least, let us devote a portion of that day to a call measuring of the four trains of the trium phant march of abolitionisms since it has given vitality to slavery—that propagates it—that gives vitality to slavery—that propagates it—that gives vitality to slavery—that propagates it like an infection, that one thing is the frothing, bolitionism of the Northern States. Had it never existed, slavery would have recorded a natural death; but verging towards its dissolution; the given vitality to slavery—that propagates it like an infection, that propagates it like an infection, that propagates it like an infection, that propagates it like an infection, th

Gov. Reeder. Nine-tenths of the citizens of Kansas would rather see him hanging to a tree than filling the gubernatorial chair. He has no sympathisers, no indorsers, no friends, save in the camp of the Abolitionists. His pretended friendship for the South comes with a bad grace while his acts stand out so plainly against her interest. He hears on all sides, from all tongues, a dismal, universal bue—the sound of public scorn. By coming out here a professed Pro-Slavery man, he has attempted to betray the party into the hands of the enemy. That act has raised him high in the estimation of the Northern finatics, and he newstands nomimated a candidate for the Presidency.

* 'Is there not some chosen curse, Some hidden thunder in the stores of heaven Red with uncommon wrath, to blast the man. Who seeks for greatness by his country's rain ?' Who seeks for greatness by his country's ruin? It will be remembered that Governor Reeder and the few satellites that revolve around him, branded General Stringfellow and others at the East as a border rufflan, 'cut-throat,' blackguard, '&c., for which be took this occasion to demand reparation from his Governorship, which being refused, left a sound thrashing as the only means of redress. This the Country of the country's ruin? 'Now, for the first time, we say does about the same that it is an ining lawyers and sectional leaders, they have finally contrived to bring under their influence a sentiment which is as hostile to their assumed idea of the perfect equality of all the races of man, as that idea, as hypocritically advocated and presented by them, is hostile to all the understood and covenanted obligations between the citizens and States of our blessed Union.

Now, for the first time, we say does about the contribution of the perfect equality of all the races of man, as that idea, as hypocritically advocated and presented by them, is hostile to all the understood and covenanted obligations between the citizens and States of our blessed Union.

Now, for the first time, we say does about the presented that the contribution of the perfect equality of all the races of man, as that idea, as hypocritically advocated and presented by them, is hostile to all the understood and covenanted obligations between the citizens and states of our blessed Union.

ton from his Governorship, which being refused, left a sound thrashing as the only means of redress. This the General administered in double quick time, although his adversary escaped the full measure of his deserts, through the interference of his friends. Gen. S. struck Governor Reeder and knocked him down, when that person had a pistol cocked by his side on the table, which his craven spirit prevented his using.

This is but the beginning of the end. After the final decision of President Pierce in Reeder's case, he will either be removed by that functionary, or Every day presents new evidences of the magni-tude of this fusion. There has as yet been no ex-ception to it in the North.'—Washington Union. The following is also from the Union :-

Reeder. Hopes are entertained by a very large and respectable majority of the voters of Kansas, that the result of this conference will terminate in the supplanting of Gov. Reeder by some good Southern man. The causes for his removal are numerous, and it is due to the citizens of this rights invaded, and themselves made the hevers of Perritory, who are the sufferers by his rule, that wood and drawers of water for their new masters,

COL. WHEELER AND HIS SLAVES.

In a Tight Place. A passenger on a boat informs us, that as he passed Kansas, the citizens of that place were in a state of great excitement. They had caught one of the Emigrant Aid men while in the act of tampering with slaves in the neighborhood, and had him securely tied. A coat of tar and feathers was being prepared for the secondard, after which he will be tied on a log, and sent adrift on the turbulent waters of the Missouri. Served him right. May all persons caught in a similar business share a like fate!

and sent adrift on the turbulent waters of the Missouri. Served him right. May all persons caught in a similar business share a like fate!

NEBRASKA TERRITORY.

The Nebraska City News of July 14th publishes the following advertisement, introduced by three outs of runaway negroes:

IVE NEGROES FOR SALE AT NEBRASKA CITY. Five sound, healthy negroes are now offered for sale at this place. Three girls, good housekeepers, and two boys, Rafe and Joe, fine field hands, compose the lot. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire at the NEWS office.

In its editorial columns, the News alludes to this advertisement as follows:

NERROES FOR SALE AT THIS PLACE.—We call attention to the advertisement of negroes for sale, which appears in another column. A company of gentlement from Missouri, who have large interests here, have imported them for the benefit of our young and growing city. Nebraska City is now about twice or three times larger than any other town in the Territory. Help is much needed and but little to be had, for this reason slave labor is required. We are authorised to state the same company have twenty more in Missouri, which will be brought to Nebraska City, if sufficient to awe may horse on the nucle motive, we apprehend, is, to nettle the pulse of the people, with a view to determine the event of the people, with a view to determine the should in the end disturb the harmon of bins, they are reached the dignity of a political element? I have known him long and well; I have marked his characteristics, and if he possesses a fault which is not excessive, or a virtue which is more reactive, and in judges and no sooner could I than I crawled away, and no sooner could I run than I ran out of his reason so more reported than I crawled away, and no sooner could I run than I ran out of his reach. But the more providence as a february of the people of the sensor into the division of the people of the people of the people, with a view time to the people of the people, with a view to determine the should in the end d

THE ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT.

We make the following extract from the 'Annual Re-

the only way of escape, and exhorting the people to fine from the Yanual Report of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, 'to avery interesting and valuable of unent,' just published, of which it forms the concluding chapter:—

It is now something more than a quarter of a century since the American movement for the abolition of slavery, on the principle of Immediate Emancipation, was set on foot by Mr. Garkusov, and nearly twenty-three years since this Society was gathered. The Abolitionists, whose memories ron back to that day of small things, have seen many changes in the world around, and may justly claim many of them as the work of their hands. Those of them who began at the beginning, and have persevered unto this Anniversary Week, one stitute a sort of measure of the changes in public opinion for the last five and twenty years. As they marked on the Nilometer, in Egypt, the different years, so their memories and their content of the Creat River had risen in different years, so their memories and their content of the Creat River had risen in different years, so their memories and their content of the Creat River had risen the downings and the obbings of that vast tion.

They had no distinct idea of the work that lay be fore them, or of the instruments by which it was to be accomplished. They merely discerned the crying sin of the nation, and thought, good, easy men, that all that was about, when repentance and reformation would follow as the might had you for the souls of the American People, and whose especial business it was to bring them from sin united the souls of the American Anti-Slavery sent that the Enemy of Souls had assumed, they never dreamed that these works of his, which leoked so black and horrible to them, could appear venial to any of the Shepherds of the Lord's Sheep, still less that he could assume to them, it this shape, above all, the garb of an angel of light. But it did not take many years to disable them of these delusions.

The Anniversaries of the American A

apon the Patterm. But, in due time, the great American Church gave all these to understand, by the most unequivocal indication, that such was no part of its creed. They were told, in significant signs or by emphatic silence, that any doctrines which went to unchurch the communicants and unfrock the ministers of one-half the country, were damnable heresies—that the Church was the first lave of the Lord and that he would take mensures for the redemption of those black confessors at the South, when he could find leisure from the conversion of the superior class of sinners, who were better worth saving.

And so occasion was found, or made, to with-And so occasion was found, or made, to with-draw their countenance from our Platform, and they went their way and we saw them no more. The saints par eminence retired, and they who be-lieved a black soul of as much value as a white one, and who were infidels to the Christianity which would exclude them from its benefits on account of the way that their Creator had been pleased to make them, were left in sole possession of it. But still it stood, and they stood on it, and managed to make themselves heard by the nation and the world. Then there were those who were closely bound by political sympathies and affinities to one or the other of the great parties, who had taken refuge on our raft after the Anti-Masonic party went to pieces, or were misled to think that slavery could be attacked and overthrown without touching either of the parties which are its tools, there were not a few of such who went back and walked with us no more, when they saw whither they must needs go with us. Others, again, who were once ornaments of our Platform, and whose names illustrated our official lists, disappeared from our ranks, some to go to Congress, some to State Senates, some to confortand the world. Then there were those who were Congress, some to State Senates, some to comfortable official stations, and some to an unwelcome obscurity. But the Platform still stood, and those that remained seemed as stout of heart as before these apostacies. The rising waves of public opinion, stirred by the breath of Anti-Slavery, reached first the Church and afterwards the State, and these race he have to the high places of either. and those who clung to the high places of either, betook themselves to other deliverances—but the Nilometer still stood firm, and marked the height

which it had risen when it swept them away. There came a time yet harder to bide than any these, and that was when the idea first dawned, that duty to the slave required the sacrifice of allegiance to the Constitution of the country, and demanded revolution as the only way of escape, for black slaves or white freemen, from the despotism which was organized into a fundamental necessity. Then, many who were precious to us ould see no longer eye to eye with us, and left our company in much sorrow. our company in much sorrow and in no anger.
And so we were left with yet diminished ranks,
but still presenting a front to the enemy, which
was never misunderstood by them, at least. Our
simple principle has been, from the beginning, to
weigh all opinions, characters and institutions in
the balances of the slave's instinct. We have with them, and to see whatever affected their condition with their eyes. We have believed this to be the true test of all institutions, ecclesiastical and political, in the country, and we treated them as we found that they stood it. This is the true recognizing and sapporting the institution of sacret of the angent weakness of our instru-

SELECTIONS. its peace, calling things by their right names, showing the inevitable tendencies of the existing stowing the inevitable tendencies of the existing state of things in Church and State, pointing out the only way of escape, and exhorting the people to flee from the wrath that was sure to come—and we see the effect of our persistent agitations on

government, institutions which rested on the denial of their right to themselves of one sixth of the inhabitants. When we saw that we could hold no office under the Government without consenting to these things, we refused to enter into those wicked obligations ourselves, or to appoint the same behalf. We have others to assume them on our behalf. We have refused to listen to the voice of political charmers, how wisely seever they might charm. We would not east in our lot with Clay, nor with Taylor, nor with Scott, nor yet with the Free Soilers or the Know Nothings. And our wisdom has been justified by its fruits.

Our business is to make continual claim for the Our business is to make continual claim for the stolen rights of the slaves; to make this guilty nation for ever mindful of the three million innocent victims it keeps chained in the Southern prison-house, for its own imagined safety and gain; to make it impossible that the existence of the slaves should ever be forgotten again. The Abolitionists stand in the place of the slave, pleading the his cause, pointing to his wounds, demanding the restoration of his rights, and denouncing the judgnents of God on all who molest or consume him. he Abolitionists are the conscience of this wicked nation, calling on it to repent. leave their vocation to be seared wit leave their vocation to be seared with the hot iron of sectarian struggles or partisan conflicts. They know that slavery exists because the people love it, and think it for their own advantage. They know, too, that as soon as the mind and heart of the people are changed, the outward institutions will change with them. To help to bring about this change is our plan. As soon as the American people are in earnest and resolved to be rid of slavery, they will provide the method without our very, they will provide the method without our help. All half measures are useless, or worse. help. All half measures are useless, or worse. An uncompromising, unsparing, unselfish testimo-ny against slavery, and the consenting to it of the nation, is what the Time demands, and, God helping us, the Time shall have its need.

From the Keene Sentinel. THE RADICAL ABOLITIONISTS.

THE RADICAL ABOLITIONISTS.

To the Editor of the Sentinel:—

It is difficult to judge of men, and criticise their opinions and acts, while we stand on a different platform. If we would fairly and justly criticise the principles of the radical anti-slavery party of New England, we must place ourselves a little more fully 'en rapport' with them, than our friend 'Nestor' appears to have done in his communication to the American News.

What is the real stand-point of Garrison and his school in regard to the Government and Constitution of the United States! The Constitution is regarded by them as a pro-slavery instrument,

and political, in the country, and we treated them as we found that they stood it. This is the tree secret of the apparent weakness of our instruction of results they have brought about. We have used only the foolishness of preaching—setting forth the Anti-Slavery Gospel in all its keenness, telling the nation the things that most of all pertained to

and executive has been wielded to consolidate, perpetuate and extend the institution of chattel slavery. The past history of the country furnishes no ground of hope for a brighter future. The same causes operating will produce the same effects. The slaveholding oligarchy of the South plant themselves on the Constitution, they hold it up as the sacred agis of their peculiar institution, they wield each successive administration in favor of their asserted rights; and thus the North, nolens aut volens, has been used, is now used, and, under the present Constitution, will in all future time be used, to work out the purposes of the South to uphold slavery in all its odious and detestable forms.

No Union with Slaveholders!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding

lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions ro

SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

senting the oppressed! . . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

South to uphold slavery in all its odious and detestable forms.

On these foundations, be they strong or weak, Garrison plants himself. He says that slavery is an institution so vile and hideous that it could not stand a day unless it were propped up and defended by the Constitution and government of the United States. Criminal and weak in itself, it draws its life blood from the American Union; therefore, down with the Union, down with the Constitution, down with the Government of the therefore, down with the Union, down with the Constitution, down with the Government of the United States; and up with the matural, inalienable rights of man. Garrison is a practical man. He is a stern logician. Admit his premises, and you must inevitable come to his conclusion. There is no dodging the matter.

Now, if the Constitution is, as Garrison asserts, the great bulwark of slavery, if it is the written and legal bond by which more than three millions of human beings are held in a cruel and honeless

of human beings are held in a cruel and hopeless bondage, then what! Justice and eternal right proclaim, let it perish; let the Union cease; let the Government fall; Garrison is right in his measures, and all lovers of humanity should give him aid and countenance.

I do not dogmatically assert that Garrison's

I do not dogmatically assert that Garrison's premises are sound. They are certainly open to criticism. Thousands of strong and hearty opponents to slavery believe them to be false, and cannot therefore act with him. Garrison and his adherents honestly and fully believe what they assert in regard to the pro-slavery character of the Constitution. Believing this, they would be false to their professions, and to every manly attribute, if they did not hold up the Constitution and Government of the United States to the contempt and abhorrence of the Christian world.

ernment of the United States to the contempt and abhorrence of the Christian world.

But assuming, as the vast majority of the citizens of New Humpshire do, that the premises on which Garrison and his school base their measures are false. I cannot, with your correspondent 'Nestor,' say that 'New Hampshire can, for the present, dispense with the services of the lecturers, who threaten to invade us.' No: with all my heart, I bid them a 'God speed.' I say, come to New Hampshire and preach your radical antilight. But it did not take many years to disabuse them of these delusions.

The Anniversaries of the American Anti-Slavery Society have been faithful types of the condition of the general mind. In the earlier days, the Platform bore the weight of a large proportion of elergymen, of various denominations, within its ample verge. They were not, as a general thing, the most eminent, in rank, of their denominations, and the stem of the healing of the new things the most eminent, in rank of their denominations, and the stem of the denominations, and the denominations were rather of the humbler and democratic, than of the wealthier and aristocratic descriptions. The very few elergymen of worldly distinction that were betrayed into a temporary sympathy with the movement, in its sarrier days, soon discovered and retraced the false steps they had made. The honest gentlemen who held by the Platform for awhile, (and we hastever they might have become afterwards,) saw in the slave population a field for missionary labor—unhappy fellow-men, deprived of Gospel privileges and condemned to heatlen darkness, in a land of Christian light, and they accepted the Anti-Slavery morement as a new sort of Domestic Missions, which was to convert masters and slaves to the particular form of Christianity thy received. And we include in this category many laymen of piety and zeal for religion, who used to swarp upon the Platform. But, in due time, the great American Church gave all these to understand, Am erican Church gave all thes of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, We refused to hold fellowship with these unfruitful works of darkness, and separated ourselves from them for ever. So, when we saw that the political institutions of the country were made the citadel of Slavery, contrived to shelter, and comfort, and protect it for ever, and that all the inhabitants were called upon to be its garrison and defenders, we refused to recognize as a Republican government, institutions which rested on the decandid hearing.

From the Dedham Gazette. GOVERNOR GARDNER.

Mr. Editor: If any body were to suddenly ask the question, 'What sort of a man, or politician, or Governor, is Governor Gardner, and what are his principles, and to what party does he belong, and who are his friends, and who are his enemies!' is there anybody who could give a satisfacture. tory answer! I confess he is to me a 'non se-quitur,'—that is, it does not follow from anything quitur, —that is, it does not follow from anything in particular that he is anything in particular. It was said originally that he went into the Know-Nothings to secure the Whig party from defeat by that organization, with its Burlingame in District No. 5, especially. Afterwards, 'he married the girl he was sent to court for another,' as many a gallant has done before, without being thought the worse of. He might become a good-enough Whig Governor himself, for all their purposes—Why not! Has he not appointed the meanest, most bigotted and hunkerish, of all the late Whig Governors, to be his brains, conscience, lawyer, scullion and to be his brains, conscience, lawyer, scullion and commander!—and has not that late bigotted Whig

commander I—and has not that late bigotted Whig Governor ruled in the only two points,—so far as the Governor is concerned,—that a Whig adminis-tration would have cared a fig about! Could any Whig Governor, or granny, have se-lected from the whole State, or the whole Union, a more musty, mouldy, hunker fogy, to be a Commissioner to carry into execution the Personal Liberty Law, than he did in Reuben A. Chapman The Telegraph argues the question of Chapman, seriously, as if everybody did not know that the Governor, in order to resent the insult of the pas-

Governor, in order to resent the insult of the passage of the act over his impotent veto, appointed fogy Chapman out of spite. It was not a bad joke. There is something owing to the Governor for that; as to know how to resent a slight or an insult is most becoming a whiskered hero.

The Whigs abused Mr. Gardner, as a traitor who had betrayed the breast that nursed him, but soon afterwards they saw in his vetoes the genus of that pure and genuine Whiggery which overshadowed all his caprices and peccadilloes. The Advertiser and Journal spread their softest scap on his brow and whiskers. Even Governor Everett, at the Dorchester Quarterly Centennial, flattered him through his Excellency, and his ancestry, as if he had still been redolent of all the sweets of Whiggery. The negro-catching, rum-drinking Whiggery. The negro-catching, rum-drinking busters of California so admired him, that they busters of California so admired him, that they are going to present him with a gold-headed cane, while the anti-slavery, temperance, Maine law, pious reformers, rank him with the unpolluted and unsuspected Wilson. The fusion Whigs could not object to him, who is all but one of them; the Hunker, Curtis Whigs cannot object to the man who saved the bacon of Loring; the to the man who saved the bacon of Loring Webster, Appleton and Eliot Whigs cannot one who tried all his might to bolster up the one who tried all his might to bolster up the Fugi-tive Slave Law, by vetoing the State Rights Bill; the anti-Maine Law men cannot find it in their hearts to oppose that famous teetotaller who took

such an active part in patronizing their craft on the occasion of the great Canada jubilee; and the Neale Dowite partizens of the cause of temperance will not cut off the hand that signed the Liquor Law that is 'too good' for use. We old Free Soilers, who don't think much of his American-ism, nor much of his tectotalism, nor much of his anti-slavery, nor much of his democracy, how can we help support the man who said that he would not belong to any party, nor support any platform we neep support any platform not belong to any platform that did not elevate the great doctrine of human rights and liberty to the first place! It seems strange that every body, every faction, every party. strange that every books, and still there favor and praise Governor Gardner, and still there favor and praise Governor Gardner, and still there seems to be something sticking to him, whereby he seems to go down hard, as a candidate for

From the New York Tribune. THE PHILADELPHIA SLAVE CASE.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune : -Sin : As the public have not been made quainted with the facts and particulars respecting the agency of Mr. Passmore Williamson and others, in relation to the slave case now agitating this city, and especially as the poor slave mother and her two sons have been so grossly misrepre-sented, I deem it my duty to lay the facts before

you for publication or otherwise, as you may think proper.

On Wednesday afternoon week, at half past four o'clock, the following note was placed in my hands by a colored boy whom I had never seen, to

MR. STILL - SIR: Will you come down t Bloodgood's Hotel as soon as possible — as there are three fugitive slaves here, and they want liberty. Their master is here with them, on his way to New York.

The note was without date, and the signature so ndistinctly written as not to be understood by me, naving evidently been peaned in a moment of

Without delay I ran with the note to Mr. P. Without delay I ran with the fine to all I. Williamson's office, Seventh and Arch, found him at his desk and gave it to him, and after reading it he remarked that he could not go down, as he had to go to Harrisburg that night on business; but he advised me to go, and to get the names of the slaveholder and slaves, in order to telegraph New York to have them arrested there, as no me remained to procure a writ of habeas corpus

I could not have been two minutes in Mr. W's office before starting in haste for the wharf. To my surprise, however, when I reached the wharf, there I found Mr. W., his mind having undergone

there I found Mr. W., his mind having undergone a sudden change; he was soon on the spot. I saw three or four colored persons in the hall, at Bloodgood's, none of whom I recognized, except the boy who brought me the note. Before having time for making inquiry, some one said they had gone on the boat. Get their description, said Mr. W. to myself. I instantly inquired of one of the galacet persons. the colored persons for the desired description, and was told that she was a 'tall, dark woman,

with two little boys.'
Mr. W. and myself ran on board the boat, looked among the passengers on the first deck, but saw them not. 'They are up on the second deck,' an unknown voice uttered. In a second we were in their presence; we approached the anxious-looking slave mother with her two boys on her left hand; close on her right sat a white man, having a cane in his hand, which I took to be a sword-cane. (As to its being a sword-cane, however, I might

ave been mistaken.)
The first words to the mother were: 'Are you 'Yes,' was the prompt answer.
'She nodded her head toward the man, signifying with him. Fidgeting on his seat, he said something, exactly what I do not now recollect. In reply I remarked: 'Do they belong recollect. In reply I remarked: 'Do they belong to you, sir!' 'Yes, they are in my charge,' was bis answer. Turning from him to the mother and her sons, in substance and word for word, as near as I can remember, the following remarks were earnostly though calmly addressed by the individuals who rejoiced to meet them on free soil, and who felt unmistakably assured that they were instified by the laws of Poposylvania as well as justified by the laws of Pennsylvania as well as

the law of God, in informing them of their rights.

You are entitled to your freedom, according to the laws of Pennsylvania, having been brought into the State by your owner. If you prefer free-dom to slavery, as we suppose everybody does, you have the chance to accept it now. Act calmly don't be frightened by your master-you are as ou will be protected by the law. Judges a and again decided cases in this city and State yours in favor of freedom. Of course nt to remain a slave with your master we cannot force you to leave; we only want to make you sensible of your rights. Remember, if you lose this chance, you may never get such

During the few moments in which the above remarks were made, the slaveholder frequently in-terrupted—said she understood all about the laws making her free, and her right to leave if she -that she was on a visit to New York to see her friends-afterward wished to return to her three children whom she left in Virginia, from whom it would be hard to separate her. Furthermore, he diligently tried to constrain her to say that she did not want to be interfered with - that wanted to go with him—that she was on a to New York—had children in the South, &c., but the woman's desire to be free was altogether too strong to allow her to make a sing acknowledgment favorable to his wishes in the matter. On the contrary, she repeatedly said. distinctly and firmly, 'I am not free, but I want freedom-always wanted to be free! but he The last bell tolled! The last moment for fur-

ther delay passed? The arm of the master being slightly touched, accompanied with the words, 'Come'—and she instantly arose—'go along—go along,' said some, who sympathized, to the boys at the same time taking hold of their arms. By this time the parties were fairly moving toward the narrow stairway leading to the deck below. Instantly on their starting, the slaveholder rushed at the woman and her children to prevent their leaving; and, if I am not mistaken he simultane. leaving; and, if I am not mistaken, he sously took hold of the woman and Mr. son, which resistance on his part caused Mr. W to take hold of him, and set him aside quickly.

The passengers were gazing all around, but none interfered in behalf of the slaveholder, except one man, whom I took to be another slaveholder He said harshly, 'Let them alone; they are his property!' The youngest boy, about 7 years of age—too young to know what these things meant— -cried, 'Massa John! Massa John!' The elder boy, 11 years of age, took the matter more dis-pussionately, and the mother quite calmly. The mother and her sympathizers all moved down the stairs together, in the presence of quite a nur of spectators on the first deck and on the wi all of whom, so far as I was able to disc of spectators on the first deck and on the wharf, all of whom, so far as I was able to discern, seemed to look upon the whole affair with the greatest indifference. The woman and children were assisted, but not forced to leave. Nor were there any violence or threatenings as I saw or heard. The only word that I did hear from any, of an objectionable character, was, 'Knock him down; knock him down; but who uttered it or who was meant I know not, nor have I since been informed. However, if it was uttered by a colored man. I regret it, as there was not the slightest use for such language, especially as the symjustify the course pursued.

Jastily the course pursued.

The youngest boy on being put in the carriage was told that he was a fool for crying so after Massa John, who would sell him if he ever caught him. Not another whimper was heard on the subject.

ject.

The carriage drove down slowly, the horses be The carriage drove down slowly, the horses being fatigued and the weather intensely hot; the inmates were put out on Tenth street—not at any house—after which they soon found hospitable friends and quietude. The excitement of the moment having passed by, the mother seemed very cheorful, and rejoiced greatly that herself and boys had been, as she thought, so 'providentially delivered from the house of bondage!' For the first time in her life, she could look upon herself and children, and feel free!

and children, and feel free!

But, a few items of what she related concerning the character of her master. Within the last two years, he had sold all his slaves—between thirty and forty in number—having purchased the present ones in that space of time.

She said that before leaving Washington, coming on the cars, and at his father-in-law's in this city, a number of persons had told him that, in bringing his slaves into Pennsylvania, they would be free. When told at his father-in-law's, as she overheard it, that he could not have done a worse thing, '&c., he replied that 'Jane would not leave thing,' &c., he replied that 'Jane would not leave the corresponding and the apprenticable were the correspondent to the constant of the correspondent and the apprenticable were the correspondent and the apprenticable were the correspondent and the apprenticable were the correspondent to the c

thing,' &c., he replied that 'Jane would not leave him.'

As much, however, as he affected to have such implicit confidence in Jane, he scarcely allowed her to be out of his presence a moment while in this city. To use Jane's own language, he was 'on her heels every minute,' fearing that some one might get to her ears the sweet music of freedom. By the way, Jane had it deep in her heart before leaving the South, and was bent on succeeding in New York, if disappointed in Philadelphia.

At Bloodgood's, after having been belated and left by the 2 o'clock train, while waiting for the 5 o'clock line, his appetite tempted him to take a hasty dinner. So after placing Jane where he thought she would be pretty secure from 'evil communications' from the colored waiters, and after giving her a double connselling, he made his way to the table; did not remain but a little while, however, he fore leaving to look after Jane; finding her composed, looking over a banister near where he left her, he returned to the table and strugble to the composed, looking over a banister near where he left her, he returned to the table and strugble to the composed, looking over a banister near where he left her, he returned to the table are significant attended the act, even the mistakes of the compensation and the apprenticeship, were gropings after the right; though mistakes, yet excussible, under the circumstances,—pardonable, certainly, when we reflect that the toiling millions of England consented to be taxed and retaxed, to the extent of a hundred millions of dollars, not because they recognized that the master had any right to that compensation, but because they acknowledged that they had been werily guilty of their brother's blood, and were ready to make this sacrifice as partial atonement for their complicity.

He said that it was full of hope and instruction. It was full of hope, because we felt that what had been accomplished, under great difficulties, and after long strugwhere he left her, he returned to the table again, gles, could be accomplished again. Five and twenty

capable of writing, of Jane, and the circumstances connected with her deliverance.

P. S. Of the five colored porters who promptly appeared, with warm hearts throbbing in sym-pathy with the mother and her children, too much praise cannot be expressed on their behalf. In the present case they acted nobly, whatever may be said of their general character, of which

THE LIBERATOR No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, AUGUST 10, 1855.

CELEBRATION AT ABINGTON, AUGUST FIRST.

After nine or ten successive days, on each of which more or less rain fell, thereby rendering each one unuitable for meetings in the open air, the First of Av-GUST dawned auspiciously, and gave promise of good weather and a favorable day. Nor did the promise lack fulfilment. A day more exactly adapted to the occasion could hardly be found in the whole year, sufficiently warm, and not too warm, with a moderate preeze which continued until evening without diminu-

In accordance with public notice, and with estabished custom, the day was set apart by the Massachusells Anti-Slavery Society, to be kept in honor of the Abolition of British West India Slavery, and of the emancipation of eight hundred thousand slaves, -- it eing the 21st anniversary of that truly honorable and glorious event.

The beautiful grove in Abington, in old Plymouth County,-holy ground once esteemed, and which the children of the early fathers, who endured and sacrificed so much for conscience and principle's sake, should ever make it their high object to keep worthy of against the emancipation. It all veneration,—had been selected as the place of meeting. None more beautiful or suitable could have been found. At half-past ten o'clock, a large number had rural districts; they it was who extorted this act assembled from the neighboring towns, and from places upon the line of the rail-road, and from various parts

This reform was brought about peaceably by the Norfolk, Middlesex, and Essex Counties.

mously accepted : -

President-EDMUND QUINCY, of Dedham. Vice-Presidents—BOURNE SPONER, of Plymouth;
Which underlie this and every other reform.

THOMAS J. HUNK, of Abington; FRANCES JACKSON, of
After alluding to the early history of the English re-

Cowing, West Roxbury

Sallie Holley. eral well-executed pieces of music, now, by special re-

SPEECH OF EDMUND QUINCY.

sations which he thought more worthy of lovers of lib- erty, and when Mrs. Follen remonstrated with him on erty than those which are aroused by the ordinary the enormity of such an assertion, and asked himand the son of a Republican, but he said—'God save slaves in this country?'—'Bless my soul, madam,' he the Queen' of a nation that had emancipated eight said, 'I had entirely forgotten them'—(laughter);

indulge. Even when they met together on the 22d of 'Either you abolish your slavery, or we will cease ou and doctrine of the fathers; and when they met to- guard over your negroes. Relieve us from the infat revolution which it commen how much more enduring, how much more beneficent, may come, whether through Disunion or over Disunion change in the condition of a nation-because it affected which is wrought in the minds of the Northern peop the destinies of untold millions yet to be. And it was by the change which is wrought in their opinions fected before; not by the uprising of the injured mass- of the American and Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Soc way to liberty through the hearts of their oppressors; witness to his rights; that a continual claim shall but it was a revolution of repentance and of reforma-

As to her going on to New York to see her ish West Indies seemed as remote a probability, as dis As to her going on to New York to see her friends, and wishing to return to her three children in the South, and his going to free her, &c., Jane declared repeatedly and very positively, that there was not a particle of truth in what her master said on these points. The truth is, she had not the slightest hope of freedom through any act of his. She has only left one boy at the South, who had been sold far away, where she scarcely ever heard from him, indeed never expected to see him any more. her, with her wealth and strength, her army and navy, appearance, Jane is tall and well formed, who, for the benefits that she would derive from the sole large forehead, of genteel manners, chest- receipt of the cotton of the South, would be willing to nut color, and seems to possess, naturally, uncommon good sense, though of course she has never been allowed to learn to read.

Thus I have given as truthful a report as I am of nullification at this day? It was because of the very moral power and the physical force of that mighty empire are arrayed on the side of the slave, instead of against him-are opposed to the master, instead of being rallied around him

This event was full of instruction, because it covers almost every point of our own case. Even its mistakes are edifying; even its errors teach us. Never again the present case they acted nolly, whatever may be said of their general character, of which I know nothing. How human hearts who have ever tasted oppression, could have acted differently under the circumstances, I cannot conceive.

Philadeklyhia, Monday, July 30, 1855. king them richer as well as safer men. That folly, he hoped we might believe was exploded, never to be enountered again.

> Another thing which had been proved by British emancipation was its entire safety. All the fears that used to be entertained, that the restoration of their rights to men would make them indifferent or hostile to the rights of other men, had been dispersed to the air : for notwithstanding the lying reports that reached us, almost invariably through the New Orleans papers, with regard to the bad working of emancipation in the West Indies, never did even they pretend that white men are not safe there-that life and property are not infinitely safer than during slavery. It was to be remarked, too, that the reports as to the disadvantages of emancipation came exclusively from Jamaica, which was most fanatically opposed to emancipation, and did all that it could to make emancipation work as badly as possible. From all the other beautiful islands which gem that Archipelago, we heard nothing-and how eloquent was that silence !- how full was it of the praise: f emancipation ! This event was full of instruction, also, as to the phi-

> losophy of the Anti-Slavery reform. The emancipation of these eight hundred thousand slaves was not brought about by the great men of England, by those who had their hand upon the tiller of State; but it was the triumph, emphatically, of the middling and laboring class s of England. Statesmanship shrank from it; policy was abashed before it. The West India interest was as clamorous and impudent as the slave interest is in ou country. The great influence of the aristocracy and of the moneyed classes was, as a general thing, thrown ters and parishes, of the people scattered about in the

of Norfolk, Middlesex, and Essex Counties.

Francis Jackson, on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, called the meeting to order, and prociple; by the influence of public sentiment; by the exposed the following organization, which was unani- posure of the evils of slavery, and the fallacy of the arguments used for its support and maintenance, and the proclamation and propagation of the great truths

Boston ; CHARLES L. REMOND, of Salem ; CORNELIUS form, and to the many years spent by the British Abolitionists in futile effort, until ELIZABETH HEYRICK Pro-Secretaries - Samuel May, Jr., and Jas. M. W. Yer- claimed the glorious principle of Immediate Emancipation, as the right of the slave and the duty of the ma Finance Committee-Nath'l B. Spooner, R. F. Wall- ter, and also to the points in which the reform in this cut, Jacob Leonard, Briggs Arnold, William C. Nell, country differed from that in which the British philanthropists were engaged, notwithstanding which, he said, The Abington Band, which had already been enter- the work we had to do lay in the same direction, and taining the company, as they were assembling, with sev- the instruments we were to use were of the same de-

quest, played the British National Anthem, God save We have a great work to perform; but we have done the Queen-after which, the President made the open- a good deal within the last twenty-five years. We have awakened the nation. I do not think the American people will ever forget the slaves again. I do not believe that Dr. Dewey, who, on one Thanksgiving Day, returned Mr. Quincy said he did not know how that tune affected thanks to God that there was not a single individual the audience, but it went to his heart, and excited sense in all this favored country who was deprived of his libtunes which are called patriotic. He was a Republican, 'Don't you remember that there are three million of hundred thousand slaves. (Cheers.)

It was not often that the American Abolitionists were I do not believe, I say, that Dr. Dewey will ever forcalled upon to rejoice. It was their mission, ordinari- get the slaves again. I do not think the clergy and ly, to weep with those that weep, rather than to re- politicians of the land can ever forget the slaves again pice with those that rejoice. On the great anniversa- and as the history of the country proceeds, we see how ries which were held by the American people, they came the question of slavery and anti-slavery enters into it together to recollect how unworthy the nation was to and in one way or another, I hope our public men will rejoice—how false her pretensions—how hollow the in time be brought up to this point, that the Northern claims which they make to the exultation in which they December, to celebrate the august formation of our in- connection with you. Either give up your slaves, or we stitutions on this side the ocean, they could not but re- will relieve ourselves from the infamy of having to remember how the sons had fallen away from the spirit store them, from the disgrace and stain of keeping gether on the 4th of July, they met as a protest against of being ruled by you, an aristocracy of the whipping the shams, the lies and the delusions which are scat-tered all over the land on that day. But to-day, they met together on an anniversary which was stained with or else we will relieve ourselves from all connection with no blood, which was moistened with no tears, which you.' It is my belief, that the moment that ground was an anniversary of unmixed joy, of unmitigated re- is taken, the moment that the South is made to feel the joicing ; and it was a little singular that the American the North is really and thoroughly in earnest, that mo Abolitionists, in the few gatherings which they hold in ment we shall see measures taken for the abolition of various parts of the free States, are the only people slavery. As soon as they knew that their guards would who continue to celebrate this great Anniversary, out be taken away, -as soon as they knew that the army of of the Islands which were particularly blessed by the observation which hovers around the frontier, all ready orated. Even England did at any moment, to step in and crush a rising of th not seem to recognize the grandeur, the sublimity, slaves, would be withdrawn, and that the North, in of the revolution which she inaugurated twenty-one case of a Southern insurrection, would at least have years ago to-day. Even to this day, she pointed to the right to choose on which side they should fight-Cressy, to Agincourt, to Assay, to Badajos, to Water- within six months, I believe, the initiative measur loo, to Balaklava and Inkermann as the great days of would be undertaken for the abolition of slavery. A national triumph, forgetting how much more glorious, any rate, my friends, however the abolition of slaver, was the act which we meet to-day to celebrate. For the whether by the will of the South or by a revolution of emancipation of the British slaves was indeed a revolu- the part of the oppressed slaves-however it is to b tion. It was a revolution, because it effected a radical brought about, it will only be attained by the change a revolution, effected, too, as no revolution was ever ef- ideas on that subject. That, my friends, is the object es ; not by the people proclaiming their natural rights eties, and of the Anti-Slavery movement which the in their original, sovereign capacity, and hewing their represent. It is, that the slave shall never want for

get him, nor its ewn guilt. That is our mission, and, these feelings; and in the day when they rise from their God helping us, we mean to perform it. (Cheers.) At the close of Mr. Quincy's remarks, the audience joined in singing the Ode in honor of West India Eman-

cipation, to the tune Scots wha hae. SPEECH OF REV. A. T. FOSS.

Rev. Annuew T. Foss next took the platform. Mr. Foss said, that though it was true, as the Chair man had remarked, that there was no element of blood and tears connected with the event they had assembled to commemorate, yet that great work had not been ac complished without opposition or without suffering. The influence of nearly all the aristocracy and wealth of England was opposed to the emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies. But, nevertheless, the Abolitionists of this country had not the influences in their favor which the laborers in that movement had on their side. They had all the vital religion of England in their favor ; but in this land, all the religious influence was against the slave, and on the side of the master

All the religion we had in our favor was in the hearts of individual men and women. There was no organized religion in this land in favor of Anti-Slavery. He supposed that the day would come when we should have all the organized religious bodies in our favor; but article headed: 'Great Outrage upon an American that would be just the day when we should not need it. As long as there was a cross to be borne, they would outrage was, supposing that he had either been fired at have nothing to do with this question. In proof of his assertion, that the organized religious

bodies of the land were opposed to the Anti-Slavery movement, Mr. Foss referred to the recent action the Orthodoxy of Massachusetts, in their Convention at Northampton, in reference to the Tract Society, where resolution denouncing that Society for its subserviency to the South was laid on the table till next yearthe way, he said, in which troublesome questions, which were like to divide the brethren, were always disposed of. Doubtless the little men in that assembly went there determined to do something; but when the question came up, and the peerless Dr. Adams had spoken, these little men felt that they had nothing to say, and nothing to do. What the Abolitionists of this country had to de

was to bring the religion of this land where the religion of England instinctively was. The impression was all abroad in this land that slavery was not a crime; that the colored man was not a brother. Even among the Abolitionists in this State, there were only a few who had come to the belief that he was a man, to all intents,

purposes and constructions whatsoever.

What did the Doctors of Divinity say here at the North? Was Dr. Lord turned out of office for doing what he had done? He recollected that about twenty years ago, there was a Professor at Dartmouth College College was entirely under the control of the Orthodox Congregationalists. This Mr. Hale considered it his right and privilege to maintain an Episcopalian prayermeeting, and read from Episcopal books, and did so But the authorities of the College went to work and abolished his chair, and so he had to leave; and when he had gone, they reëstablished the chair, and put a do, for the promotion of his peculiar religious opinions. The authorities did not stop to abolish his chair-they turned him out, square and flat. Now, Dr. Lord comes ever gone, and uttered as foul blasphenies as ever came up from the seared heart of a fiend. Would the Presidential chair be abolished to get rid of him? No: he would be sustained, for the men who had the control, the men of influence, were in the same category. He would remain there to influence the minds as for a search was a fixed by the men of influence the minds as for a search was a fixed by the men of influence the minds as for a search was a fixed by the men of influence the minds as for a search was a fixed by the men of influence the minds as for a search was a fixed by the minds are fixed by the minds would remain there to influence the minds, as far as he In conclusion, Mr. Remond said, that he recognized dox New Hampshire!

might be made into walking-sticks and snuff-boxes,the proceeds to be distributed in charity : -

'If Mr. Clay wished to be charitable, he should have

and wife, and sell them apart, never to meet again. If he wished to be charitable, let him take immortal men and women, and sell them for money, and devote that money to charity. But never, O! never, let him take the hemlock, the spruce, the pine and the oak of Henry 'Youth at the prow, and Pleasure at the helm,

The North felt that the Constitution and the Church isfaction of all concerned. were very much like Henry Clay's old building-that Punctually at 2 o'clock, the company re-assembled that the slaves should remain in bondage than the Auld Lang Syne. Union be dissolved, or the Church broken in pieces. The President then said that they were always happy That the Constitution may be preserved in all its integ- to welcome old friends to that platform, and they we

port,—a member of the Essex bar. men, just as they have a consciousness in regard to the rights of white men ; - to make them feel in regard to elavery as they do with regard to other crimes of infi- Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: nitely less magnitude. And when the conscience of I stand, for the first time, to address an Anti-Slavery the American people shall be brought to bear against audience. (Cheers.) I have been, until about this the American people state of slavery are numbered. When time, a good strong Anti-Slavery Whig, if you know the religious influences of the land, all-powerful as they what that is. I do not purpose making a speech are, shall be brought in conflict with slavery, it will you, for I am not well to-day, and do not feel able to

wither in an hour. tive Slave Law, that it could not be immediately re- suddenly a convert to this noblest of human causes. pealed — the President stood in the way of that, &c. Having business lately in Boston, I thought it would

tomb, slavery will go down to its own grave, from which, I trust, it will have no resurrection. (Ap-

SPEECH OF CHARLES L. REMOND. CHARLES L. REMOND was the next speaker. His remarks were very appropriate, and received with much

Mr. R. alluded, in the first place, to the doctrine o Mr. SUMNER and the Free Soilers generally, that slavery was sectional and not national, contending that this doctrine was erroneous, and stood in the way of the consummation of the Anti-Slavery movement, inasmuch as it led the people to believe and say, that they had no concern with slavery, because it was not in their locality; just as some people in England justified their indifference to the marginal for the grandination of indifference to the movement for the emancipation of the slaves in the British West Indies by saying that it was out of their province, and that they were not re-sponsible for it. The fact was, that slavery was a national affair in this country, and therefore it was the business of every man to interest himself in it.

Mr. R. said that night before last he took up a Bos

ton paper, (the Evening Journal,) and he saw an Ambassador.' He was anxious to know what that some other gross outrage committed upon him ; but, or perusing the article, he learned that the 'great outrage' which had been perpetrated, was the rescuing o a woman and her two children from his unlawful grasp. He had seen the same heading in the Pennsylvania published in the city of Philadelphia, where the first Abolition Society was formed, and whose existence had been perpetuated to this day, and he thought tha when things had come to this point, it was high time for the people to consider whether slavery should or should not be confined south of Mason and Dixon's line. He believed that the Anti-Slavery movement concerned the whites as much as the blacks-that slavery oppressed both alike-and therefore he felt that in laboring in this cause, he was aiding the whites to se cure their own freedom, and to establish a principle that should make all men free, without regard to locali ty or complexion. He knew of no particular rights belonging to colored men, much less to white mer Rights were rights, without regard to color, or place of birth.

He had said before, and he would repeat it, that he recognized the colored slave of the South, but he recognized also, as a baser slave, the pale face of the North, who patiently submitted to the insults which were heaped upon him by his master, the slaveholder. could understand that poor Thomas Sims was low enough in the scale of humanity when he was carried out of the city of Boston ; but he held Edward Everett lower in the scale of a true humanity, when he willingly submitted to the lash of American slaveholders.

How long shall it be, asked Mr. R., before the white man shall see his lost rights through the outrages which the black man is obliged to endure in this counman of their own creed in it. Then, again, in the try, and, seeing his own lost rights, shall go forward to same College, at a later period, there was a man by the advance the principle to which I have referred? He name of Crosby, who became a Universalist, and he could hardly take up a newspaper that he did not see was disposed to use his influence, as he had a right to some great outrage committed upon Northern rights; and he prayed God to hasten the day when we in Mas sachusetts should make ourselves so odious to South Carolina, and Louisiana, and Kentucky, that they will out and says Almighty God is the author of slavery; have nothing more to do with us, whether we will or that He has shown his love for slavery both in natural not. He hoped that they would break the connection and revealed religion; he has gone as far as man has which united us to them, if we did not break it our-

could, of four hundred young men. It is not so great a crime to defend slavery from the Bible, as to be an Episcopalian or Universalist, in the estimation of Orthowere still those living in Massachusetts, and in other Mr. Foss said he wanted to read to them a precious parts of our country, who believed that they had a little affair that came under his notice yesterday, to show how they felt in the South in regard to these matters,-and the feeling was not very different in the mean to do what they may to show to the world that South from that in the North. He then read the following extract from Prentice's Louisville Journal, in crites, liars, and slaveholders. He was rejoiced to know reference to the reported sale, by James B. Clay, of his that there were those yet living in the country, who father's house at Ashland, in order that the timbers recognized truth, and right, and humanity, and though the mass should turn their backs upon them, they would be satisfied to live and die, knowing that God approved of them and their cause. (Loud cheers.)

That was the religion, that the humanity of the The time of the intermission appeared to be most That was the religion, that the humanity of the South. The old lumber in Henry Clay's house, the hemlock, the spruce, the pine, and the oak, is of more value than human beings! If he wanted to be charitable, let him tear away the babe shricking from its mother's bosom. If he wanted to be charitable, let mother's bosom. If he wanted to be charitable, let him break the bond of marriage between the husband side to side of the specific label (which were continually gliding from side to side of the specific label (which shows some labels).

Clay's old mansion !- that wood is of more value were evidently made up of the younger and the older in very agreeable variety, and to the very general sat-

they were of more consequence than the immortal souls around the Speaker's stand, when an original ode, by of our colored brethren. They felt that it was better G. W. PUTNAM, of Lynn, was sung to the tune of

rity, let the negro slave be ground to powder! That always happy, also, to welcome those who were, as yet, was the feeling of the North.

In conclusion, Mr. Foss said: What we have to do is, to enlighten the American people; — to give them a ducing to the audience Mr. J. B. Swazev, of Newbury-

SPEECH OF J. B. SWAZEY, ESO.

make any extended remarks; but I wish to assure you, I was greatly edified and refreshed by the noble that, upon this subject, though my conversion may speech of Charles Summer in New York last spring; have been very recent, it is very sincere, and I will rebut what did he say? He said, in regard to the Fugi- late to you how it has happened that I have become so

But he says we can make it unpopular, so that it can- be convenient to have a commission of Justice of the not be executed. Well, that is the remedy for slavery. Peace for Suffolk County, and the Honorable Governor You can reach slavery a thousand times more effectually, and his Council saw fit to grant my application. In and much quicker, by the force of public sentiment, order to be qualified, I should have to take two oathsthan in any other way. And, friends, when the slave- one to support the Constitution and laws of the Union, holder shall be as odious here at the North as the pirate and the other, to support the Constitution and laws of on the high seas, then he won't come. You need not the State. If, under such circumstances, you under lay a hand upon him. Let him see, by the expression stood, in the first place, what you were required to do, on every countenance, that he is regarded as a felon, -to take a solemn oath before God,-and, in the next and he will soon relieve us of his presence. Why, place, understood what the laws of the Union were and friends, a slaveholder could no more live in Boston what the laws of the State were, I think you would all under such circumstances, than a mouse in an ex- agree with me,-and I say it with all respect to some under such circuiter. (Laughter and cheers.) When it gentlemen who differ from me in this matter,—that I shall be regarded as a crime to hold a man in slavery, could not take the oaths required, because I believe that then slavery dies. To teach the people this truth is there is such a clashing and opposition between the the work which the American Anti-Slavery Society and laws of the Commonwealth and the laws of the Union the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society have been and that to solemnly and sincerely swear to support both are doing. And, Mr. President, we shall succeed. Would be an inconsistency, and could not be done by God is on our side, and all the better feelings of the any honest man. Finding this difficulty, what could I human soul, all its instincts in favor of liberty and do? I felt that I must examine the matter forther right, are on our side. They have been buried deeply that I must seek to find some way by which to obtain by interest and sophistry, but we shall dig down to my commission, and yet relieve myself of these conscithem by and by, and there will be a resurrection of entious scruples. This examination very soon convinc-

ed me that, as an honest man, I could not take the oatha required. I became satisfied, and I avow it here in all sincerity, that no real lover of the Constitution of the State of Massachusetts, no real lover of the pre-fessed principles of the Constitution of the Union. could take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States. (Cheers.) Therefore, I, for one, from this day forth, protest against owing any allegiance to its declared and professed principles. (Renewed cheers.)

But I find, Mr. Chairman, that this subject is surounded with many difficulties. I find that although the moral feeling of the North, when that feeling alone is appealed to, is sufficient to make them manifest a very strong aversion to slavery, the moment you begin to ask them if they are ready to investigate the subject, with a view to some practical work, they are always ready to say, 'O, we have nothing to do with it; we cannot touch slavery!' You all know how almost impossible it is to get the ear of any man when you begin to hint, no matter how remotely, that the Constitution of the United States makes him responsible for slavery. So I find that this general segtiment of the people against slavery is always met by a sort of idelatry or worship of the Constitution of the United States. Now, this feeling of loyalty and devotion to the Constitution is not only natural, but, regarded in the source whence it emanates, is commen ble ; no government could exist without it. But the trouble is, that the devotion in the public mind with regard to the Constitution is such that it amounts to idolatry. You cannot reach their hearts or ears when you insinuate that it may, by possibility, be imperfect. It occurs to me, that what is now going on in the far West is likely to arouse attention to this whole subject, and there may be hope, perhaps, that by and by there will be a disposition on the part of the public to look at the Constitution, and see if it really be what it purport I think I state nothing but the fact when I say that

the anti-slavery feeling of the community is met, and in great part counteracted, by a blind worship of the Constitution of the United States. I think so, because I find, in my own experience, that while I talk of the moral aspect of slavery, while I say that it is abominable that human beings should be held as chattels, I find no one who undertakes to defend slavery at the North ; but the moment I ask if they feel any responsibility in the matter, the answer is- Why, no ! I have nothing to do with it.' This is the question they always put- What do you propose to do? s there nothing which is practical, which shall meet the earnest wish of the whole North on this subject? If I understand my neighbors and friends on this question, they all most sincerely wish for the abolition of slavery ; but the trouble is, that they really believe they have no responsibility for it. They say- We had better be patient and bear with this evil, and in God's good time, without any trouble on our part, the whole thing will die out."

I tell you, Mr. Chairman, the trouble is, that we bow down in a perfectly blind idolatry to the names of Washington, Franklin, the Constitution of the United States, and the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill, and we will not look the question of the real character of the Constitution fairly in the face. Men say, 'We have made an agreement, and we must abide by it." But the question is, whether it is the best agreement that can be made, and whether it is a bargain we should worship in blind idolatry.

I find, then, that the moral sentiment of the people is what we have got to vivify and exalt up to the great level of this subject. If we can only get them thoroughly to understand what the Constitution of the United States is, there will then be some hope that we can get them to look at this matter of slavery just as it is, and inquire if we are always to be dragged down by the power of the Constitution, against our consent, or whether we shall not rather, as freemen of the North, endeavor to right this matter, that we may feel ourselves freemen indeed.

I have hoped that the movements which are now going on would finally lead to some concerted action by the North in this respect. I know how little may be expected from party politicians; but I know that, really and truly, the public mind is progressing onward and upward on this question. We must not despair; I suppose you do not despair. I remember that there have been, in the history of the world, great moral movements which have marched on through darkness and against obstacles, and overcome difficulties as vast as we have to encounter; and we may all fall back, in our hours of discouragement, upon the great axiom, that truth and justice must in the end prevail.

'If Mr. Clay wished to be charitable, he should have used for that purpose some other portion of his legal property. He could have given his money, or he could have sold some of his land, or his cattle, or his crops, on his xegores (1'). But never—0' never, should he have disposed of the lumber of that glorious old half.

Another hymn, from the printed sheet which had if I had the power and ability to speak what I oftended have given his more can be able to do something worthy of the cause. I have half. it is right. I am free to confess, that at this stage of my experience, I feel that the great question for us to consider is, what the Constitution of the United States requires us to do, and what, as freemen of the North, the descendants of noble ancestors, we ought to de It presents itself to my mind as a matter which belongs peculiarly to the North. Is it possible that we are always to be reminded of the obligations which we owe to the Constitution, and no right which we are entitled to exact from the Constitution? Mr. Chairman, I hope to live long enough to see the

whole great North united upon this subject. I hope to live to see Massachusetts recommend a Convention of the free States, to consider this momentous question. I hope she will always take the lead in these great movements for human progress. I wish she would re ommend the calling of a Convention of the free States. I hope such Conventions will be held. Our fathers began to hold Conventions in the colonies, to conside what course to pursue in regard to the tyranny of the mother country, long before the Revolution. Let Massachusetts begin the good work of holding Conventions; let the whole North get together in some great Convention, and let this subject be discussed by men appointed by the several States of the North, and I believe that the time would not be far distant when some practical, carnest plan would be adopted to meet the views of the people of the North. When I am asked if I would destroy the Union, I say, No, if it be possible to preserve it, and yet abolish slavery. But the South tells us, 'You men of the North must cease even to talk about slavery, or the Union is dissolved.' Not content with overturning and destroying the most valuable guarantees of the Constitution, not content with silencing the freedom of speech and of the press, in the Southern States, they turn to us of the North and say, 'You, too, must be dumb, or we will leave the Union!' Well, Mr. President, if the men of the North are prepared, for the sake of the Union, to settle down into the mere serviles of the South,—if they are prepared to give up every one of the privileges and rights and duties of humanity, merely that they may continue to trade with the South,-if they are prepared to deny to themselves and their children that which their fathers fought for as the common blessing of humanity,—then I suppose the Union will stand. But if it comes to that, that in order to preserve the Union, the South must have what she calls her 'rights' on the slavery question, which means the perpetual enslavement of millions of human beings,-then I think the North will say, The Union must be dissolved ! (Applause.) This conviction, Mr. Chairman, has been forced upon

my mind against every resisting impulse of my nature. I have felt that feeling of reverence for the Constitution to which I have alluded; and if there was any thing to which I would have gladly dovoted my days, it was to a defence of the Constitution of the United States.

If there be any thing now which fills me with unatterable sadness at times, it is the reflection that this Union, so glorious in many respects, must be dissolved. I do not say this in anger, but in deep grief. Would hat the South would see that the Union is worth more

han elavery!
heir 'rights' (
stimable than '
Inion, more esta
Christ!
It may be, how
each of the fixer
acrey. It may
resisting the li
arkness. Altes
great sureral ra
as taken place
eemingly must ra
the part of the
member, that un
ousands of nob
and sileuced. Ti
who would give
stitled right. 1
as ye preserved:
s are, alment is
poerns all, to w hall say that outh, the divine and produce mos the Union, if ntinually persi on to the aud ation to the action labor persever the obligations ation of the Unidence in the N hen they were to be under that ins if the chains. The chains of the chains. de, AOITATE, at the public us on of this vast id Mr. S., * the w interpreted t tution which t res to think fo

AUGI

is conscience re Boston, was re My DEAR SIR hope that I might so, to-morrow, the British West and to respond to sonal presence; sistance is likely under a heavy as sional duty. Please receive your purposed eff and with my hea of the American I a

Rev. SAMUNT. WENDELL PHI SPEECH

. CHAIRMAN :

confess that us is a very g ne no greater o the real cir nds, and such led me. I lik ribed, but I Conventions. (A his appreciati at upon which ks-to make te of affaire. etes, praise pul actual, radio etwo faults i One is, the moment the man is told to What's the us right I should n

should proclaim can I do?' No

Laughter.) Y

ove some grea

ct,-what is t We must have a ine! Dr. Los black and white world without s when put in blatal idea that unot rafe to tell ! we help him wit of all our politi -gee. We hav ing or smotheri Third is a perj annot make m the American o It seems to m

idual, radical, iend who has about reasons. he will chop log ing truth, sees feels it, rather onstitution ne office, and the shall swear an hondred and n the oath ; gulp it is over. (La No! I stop he the other side, and make my apparently.'
reward for dois
He asks us to l
the cloud be

as to believe it you show it to I my, in a or What we want I hail every ou I hail every ou and ways of Down here to Down here of Beston, one o

gilded with the

0.

ke the

e pro-Union,

of the

from

abou to

heers.)

hough

g alone feat a

te the

to do

know

my man

him re-

eral nen-

n of the

and de-

but, re.

But the

ind with

counts to

rs when

aperfect.

the far

by there

e look at

purports

say that

p of the

80, be-

le I talk

ne chat-

invery at

any re-

hy, no ! question Now,

all meet

subject?

his ques-

olition of

believe . We had

in God's he whole

e United

ker Hill,

ay, 'We

le by ft.

greement

he people the great em thor-

n of the

that we

just as

ged down

en of the

may feel

action by may be hat, realg onward

espair; I

at moral darkness

back, in a xiom, form, or I often-

I have ions that

stage of for us to

ed States

e North,

at to do.

which be-

that we

which we

e are en-

to see the

I hope

question.

ese great would re-

ee States.

r fathers

consider

ny of the

Let Mas-Conven-

me great

h, and I ant when

d to meet

en I am

No, if it

slavery. orth must

estroying ation, not

h and of

to us of

b, or we

nt, if the

ke of the es of the

y, merely louth,—if

and their

or as the

ppose the

ave what

of human

he Union

But they will not. What they call (was ever a term so abused !) are more any thing else, -more estimable than estimable than God, more estimable than

determination of the South to uphold may be that even now the Southern mind may we the light which will yet burst through that the agus among that oftentimes mireforms, just before a sudden revulsion place in the public mind, there has been a at resolute determination in the wrong on group-doers. And let us always reunder the iron despotism of the South, noble and manly hearts are crushed down There are men in the South by thousands ire their all to have this question met and will not despair, then, that this Union wed and slavery abolished. It seems, to inspossible; but there is a Power who whom nothing is impossible, and who at even now, there may not be, in the prine germs which by and by shall fructify most noble fruit on this question of slave se men of the North must be ready to give jes, if the course of the slaveholders is to be

the sudience to have faith and patience, and erseveringly to enlighten the public mind as ios resting upon them under the Consti-United States. He said he had such conthe Northern mind, that he believed that sere made to realise what they were bound instrument, they would begin to kick out ins. The course of duty, it seemed to him, th to lay down a platform, as to agitate, its,-because it was only by that course ablic mind could be aroused to an appreciahis vast subject. 'My conviction is settled,' that the Constitution of the Union, as eted by statesmen and judges, is not a Conwhich any really free, intelligent man, who think for himself, can contentedly live under. sience revolts against it, he protests against it, must for ever try to do away with it.' (Cheers.)

a following letter from John A. Andrew, Esq.,

Возток, Јију 31, 1855. Park Su-I have constantly maintained the that inight be able to meet with you at Abing-course, and join in celebrating the exodus of their bondage, west Indian staves out of their borndage, poid to your friendly invitation by my per-ence; buf I am to-day apprised that my as-likely to be needed to-morrow by a person sevy accusation of crime, whose pecuniary a comment counsel is such that I do not feel be absent from my post of daily profes

story. parposed efforts in behalf of our brethren in bonds with my bearty prayers for the speedy deliveran

I am truly your friend, J. A. ANDREW, No. 4 Court st.

FINDELL PHILLIPS was most cordially received, and

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

sules that the speech which has just been made Bis very great encouragement to me ; I can imthe ne greater. What we want is men who can look the real circumstances in which the Constitution and such we have in the speaker who has preeled me. I like such Conventions as those which he eshed, but I consider him worth more than a dozen restinas (Applause.) A single man, who, in his h in his relations to the public, testifies, by an act,

it American of slavery. seems to me that what we need is just such indiual, radical, frank protests in acts, as that of the nd who has just addressed us. Men do not care reasons. When a man does not want to be right, will chop logic to rags. The honest man, who is seekruth, sees it often through the light of an action; it, rather than argues about it. This love for the itation never was reasoned up; it will not be and the only condition asked of him is, that he all swear an oath he does not mean to keep. Nine aired and ninety-nine men out of a thousand take eath; gulp it down; make a wry face or two, and (Laughter.) The thousandth man says-I stop here. I cannot take the oath. Office is on is other side, popularity is there, wealth is there-I nyelf of all of them. I tear off the green leaves, hate myself barked and branchless,-a wreck, God never promised success as the and for doing the work He has given us to do; but take us to have faith, that though the outer side of s cloud be dark and fearful, the inner side is

that make money if I do not uphold him.' So says

thow it to me!' He must see it. my, in a community like this, one such case as that thre had recited to us is worth a dozen Conventions. t we want is to awaken men just to that conviction. every cutting loose from old established maxims of doing things because our fathers did. bere to Hanover, there came, the other day, from otos, one of Burna's body-guard—a Mr. Bowers. ing him in effigy, and wrote on the outside, 'A body nied having ever been one of that miscreant crew, agh the fact was incontestibly proved. We want ody-guard to a fugitive, he shall never care to go out-

We want action. It is through action we are to live.

That is why I value the repudiation of party on our gle with slavery into the half barbarous West, where part. I do not know but politics, in a certain way, things are decided by the revolver and bowie-knife,

stays away from the religious institutions of the coun- broad daylight. (Applause.) That is doing anti-slave try, who really arouses the public sentiment of his ry work. try, who really arouses the public sentiment of his ywork.

Mr. Phillips then is a man who goes regularly to church, in his own town, and that church is not an out-and-pect of the times in this Commonwealth, cautioning the out, radical, disgracefully anti-slavery church, I warn Know-Nothings not to be so much know-nothings as him, that if he devotes six days of the week to rebuk-ing the clergyman for his short-coming, and teaching alluded in the following language to a gentleman wellhis fellow-worshippers where they are not right, it is known and deservedly esteemed in the community :not worth the dust in the balance, if he goes to meeting . There is the man, sir, from whom you read a letter on Sunday. If you will only salve over the conscience just now (J. A. Andrew, Esq.) I hope to live to see that you are beginning to arouse, by sitting in the pew
your fathers occupied, and looking up to the clergyman who you do not think does his duty, it is all they
ask of you. You need not pay a cent of his salary;
you may oppose him all day long; no matter! Go to not fallen—the decisive word is not spoken—the great all his ingenuity in creeping through the statute, no protest is not made; the only thing the religious world cares for is not done;—that is, Stand aside!

Mr. P. concluded his speech as follows:—'Let cach be even entered ! "

dress to the students at Dartmouth, that, knowing what he did of Washington, after six years experience, he never had had a hope, and had not now the shadow of a hope, that freedom would triment had been a beautiful community of a hope, that freedom would triumph in Kansas and Nebraska. He said, if Massachusetts, New York and Constitutions, know their own rights and their own Nebraska. He said, if Massachusetts, New York and Ohio could not redeem Kansas, she was irredecmably lost—she could not save herself. Losa John Wexywoarn, who was present from Chicago, said that he did love to swear to, beautifully proportioned, and which not doubt that Douglas would go back into the United States Senate from Illinois. No; slavery is too strong for half-way measures. We have talked, and argued, and illustrated care. for half-way measures. We have talked, and argued, and illustrated our principles so long, that the public mind recognises that slavery is a sin, that to help it is a wrong; the only thing needed now is, for Abolitionists to eay. Thou art the man! It is the application of a principle that has always turned the world upside down. Paul did not say any thing new in abstract principle, nor our Savior; it was the application of the principle that upset the Jewish world. This is just the present day, we need here. The world do not know which—I hope it will be Massachusetta. what, at the present day, we need here. The world, in general, allows us our principles. We want to apply them to the Constitution of the United States, to each church, to each party, to each great man, and each law. Be known by your action? That is the necessary cross that every Abolitionist who is to do any good has to take up. If there is a man who has sinned, whether in the pulpit or in Congress, we are to drag him to his legal responsibilities, if it be possible; but if the law is inefficient, we are to whip him with the whether in the pulpit or in Congress, we are to drag scourge of truth, and we are to see to it that History visits him with her red and fiery indignation—the undying record of his crime. It is only by this method by this personality, if you choose to call it so-by this close, every-day application of principle, that the Abolitionists will ever be able, as I think, to do any good.

I listened to Mr. Chase a week ago, at Dartmouth College, when he piedged himself, when he asked those who heard him to piedge themselves, to what? We stood under the stately elms of the old College—the most our fellow-citizens realize the actual most up to midnight; the young men were roused to us, prise public men, or blame them, but they make attain, ratioal measurement of principle. There wis falls in American politics, it seems to me. extraordinary entusiasm by the presence of a man who stands out prominently, in a political sense, before the nation, and he said—' Gentlemen, I pledge my life, it is right I ask you to pledge yours, to this—No slavery,—no slave the course of duty is pointed out, and the said—' Gentlemen, I pledge my life, it is right I ask you to pledge yours, to this—No slavery,—no slave the course of duty is pointed out, and the said—' Gentlemen, I pledge my life, it is right I ask you to pledge yours, to this—No slavery,—no slave dit 's the use of it?'—' What can I do?' 'It is not there is! No extension of it—no growth of and to treat a fagitive slave; it is right I will not be successful and expressed a wish to have it! (Laughter.) What sort of a motto was that for a life? What sort of a principle to stir up enthusiasm against wealth, large that they might remain one mouth, two months, or it ment though the nation, and he said—' Gentlemen, I pledge my life. I ask you to pledge yours, to this—No slavery,—no slavery in the nation, and he said—' Gentlemen, I pledge my life. I ask you to pledge my life. I ask you to pledge yours, to this—No slavery,—no slavery in the nation, and he said—' Gentlemen, I pledge my life. I ask you to pledge yours, to this—No slavery,—no slavery army and navy, office, government, and old habits?

Now must show him an immediate profit.

When a man takes ideas with which to tear down institutions, he must take them in the full swing of sanfurther. I was reading the other day an account of to their own cogitations. Resist is the reply? It is a necessary crime!

ographical limits, not one of constitutional limits, but a wholesale, outside principle, that swings the whole universe through, and finds no exception. Mr. Chase will do nothing with that principle,—that is, he will do nothing with that principle,—that is, he will do nothing with that principle,—that is, he will do nothing with that principle. what is the reply? It is a necessary crime! ographical limits, not one of constitutional limits, but do nothing at present. He went on to praise Mr. Daniel Webster and to laud the Constitution of the the that underlies our American argument. It is United States ;—pulled down with one hand and built will go just where we please; we protest against it! will go just where a regument. It is with the other. If the two or three hundred young So they were called Protestants. That is our course. blephin with a lie occasionally ! That is the basis men whom he addressed ever stand face to face with or politics and religion. We have got to help the Constitution of the United States, and if one out of a leafless and withered trunk near the stand]—a ce Aleighty govern His world by going a little bit the whole shall trample upon it, instead of swearing tain amount of principle, without any root to it. (Apwe have got to help the Almighty by conceal- to support it and praising it, as he did, that one man smothering a little of those feelings which He will be a better leaven to the moral life of the communiaplanted in the human soul. 'Napoleon the ty in the midst of which he lives, than a hundred such rd is a perjured tyrant; his hands are dripping as Mr. Chase, though he be Governor of a State like blood-I know it,' says the Frenchman ; 'but I Ohio ; for, after all, it is conscience that is the only living power against such an institution as slavery. what Anti-Slavery does; it stretches out its arms for profitable nor safe. Whenever slavery is met, and met efficiently, it will be met at the North, by a sanguine, reckless enthusiasm, as regardless of consequences as SPEECH OF REV. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE. the slaveholder always is.

tivate a hundred and sixty acres; to build houses; to New England had taken possession of it, and made it send for their wives and children; to raise wheat; to our own—taken it away from Old England, and made make money; to build saw mills; to plant towns. it an Anniversary day, a holy day, for New England. takes two centuries to do it. While these men were a day on which the people of a great nation had made cutting down and building up, planting wheat for the harvest, writing to their wives and receiving letters rights;—a day sacred to national justice and national back, erecting saw mills and putting up log huts, the Missourian, who cares nothing for huts, nor saw mills, nor wheat, nor profit, but who carries his bowie this great event had taught us. It had taught us that knife on one side and his pistol on the other, -the Mis- emancipation was safe-which many people did not beplied with the light of His approving smile. He asks the institutions of slavery on the country, while the in the West Indies had convinced every one who was Yankee is getting ready to be comfortable. And you open to conviction. It had taught us, too, that a naexpect such men to fight the vagabond Missourian, tion, as well as an individual, had a conscience to be whose bullet is his title, who, provided he has rum and powder, cares for nothing else! The Yankee nation, in the end, will beat the bullets; school-books, houses the leaders of nations, that the masses must be moved and mills, will outdo bullets; but they want time. by low motives; but here was a nation acting upon You cannot spare it in Kansas. The men who wanted motives of justice, honor and humanity; and to whom to be comfortable were not the men to fight that battle. no other could be ascribed. In this, that event was to be comfortable were not the men to agard a basic.

The men that would go without sleep, or sleep in a treatment to us. Then again, the emancipation in effigy, and wrote on the cutside, 'A body wife nor wanted one, never expected to own an acre of land and did not care for it, who went out for the fun as to the true issue in this country. It was a great account of a soulty. It was a great and the land and did not care for it, who went out for the fun as to the true issue in this country. It was a great and the land and did not care for it, who went out for the fun as to the true issue in this country. It was a great are considered to the land and did not care for it, who went out for the fun as to the true issue in this country. of the thing,-if you could have got five thousand thing, the speaker said, when we could understan

does good; but what you want to teach the community is the character of the Constitution. It is not taught them by voting under it and talking about it. It is the character of the Constitution. It is not taught them by standing outside of it, and letting the world around you know you believe it not fit to be around the ballot-box in Kansas? It is but the remottouched by an honest man. I want every man in your town to ask you why you do not vote. I do not want you to stay at home from the polls, but to stand there at home—in Washington, Boston, New York, Utica, and tell every man why you do not vote. Mordecai Cincinnati, where the wealth and strength and contro and tell every man why you do not vote. Mordecai did not go out into the world; he stayed at the King's gate.

There is another point exceedingly valuable. It is, that you should not go to church—Comeouterism. Unless you can find a church so thoroughly anti-elavery that it has lost all its character, I do not think it is your duty to go to church. (Applause.) I do not think an Abolitionist can go to a decent church in Massachusetts. I am persuaded by the experience of my own life, by my own circle, that it is the man who stays away from the religious institutions of the country are. When you get that, you have triumphed. Like Napoleon, we must let the outskirts of the opposing army take care of themselves, and strike our blow at the centre. If there is a pro-slavery college, we will either make it disreputable, or we will get possession of it, and refuse an Honorary Degree to Samuel A. Eliot, hang him up as a trophy, and tell think an Abolitionist can go to a decent church in that he must repent in public, that he must take a white sheet and walk down State street. Repentance at home will not do for a sin that was perpetrated in proad daylight. (Applause.) That is doing anti-slave-

hurch, and your example is broken of its influence. nious dodge of the law has been tried to keep him here: Nobody at a distance knows of it; the avalanche has until one of the acutest lawvers of his age has exerted

Practically declare to the church, 'You are not fit to man stagger ahead until he is stopped. Stagger ahead, disobeying laws, trampling under foot Doctors of Di-I heard Salmon P. Chase say last week, in his adany sacrifice. (Applause.)

As Mr. PHILLIPS was leaving the platform, he was whereupon he stepped back and addressed the audience Judge,-not the man, he said, who killed Abel, but his double-dyed scoundrel namesake in Philadelphia. It was plain, he remarked, that the slaveholders, having others of the Reformers, came out from the meeting ; they said, 'We will not pledge ourselves to that; we This Free Soil is a dead tree like that [pointing to plause.) Anti-Slavery is like that-I hope it will be twice as big when we come here next year; it has got a root deep down in the everlasting convictions of right and wrong. This tree-it spreads its branches wide, welcomes the sun, and laughs at the storm. That is

Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE being introduced to Why is Kansas a failure, as a free State? I will the meeting, said that he regarded this Anniversary as tell you. You sent out there some thousand or two far better than those which nations ordinarily set apart thousand men-for what? To make a living ; to cul- as days of rejoicing, and he was thankful that we i You meant to take possession of the country as the It was not a day on which, as on our Fourth of July, Yankee race always takes possession of a country, by industry, by civilization, by roads, by houses, by mills, by schools, by churches; but it takes a long time—it and other people's children, ought to be free. It was

eluded as follows :- What is there for us to do? Unite—units—units, with every man who is ready to work against slavery! Unite with every man who is My Dear Friend: work against silvery: Unite with every man was ready to do any thing, to strike any blow, to haster the downfall of slavery and the Slave Power. Unite, invited me to lecture in their neighborhoods. I prom—where we can unite, conscientiously, and without the sacrifice of principle,—unite in upholding and strength—them know through The Liberator when I could visit ening every man who, any where, is fighting against them. I am now at their service. They may choose this gigantic and seemingly triumphant evil; and if we die in the conflict, will not our death be blessed?'

1. The Bible—its origin—its character—its worth—

Mr. Swazzy again took the platform, and occupied Mr. Swarer again took the platform, and occupied a few moments with some remarks drawn out by the speech of Mr. Phillips. We have only room to give his principal point, which was, that while he honored the self-sacrificing devotion and untiring zeal which the radical Abolitionists brought to their work, he still thought that some more practical method was needed, in order to bring the anti-slavery sentiment of the community into efficient action. He was replied to, very briefly, by Mr. Quincy, (Mr. Phillips having been under the newsity of leaving the Grove at the close of under the newsity of leaving the Grove at the close of manyliness of manking? under the nesssity of leaving the Grove at the close of his speech,) who maintained that the method employed by the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxilia-ries was at once the most practical and most efficient that could be devised, and that it had so justified itself by its fruits. His remarks were exceedingly concise, and directly to the point, and were warmly applauded.

The audience then joined in singing the Jubilee Song, of their religion exposed.

mained before it would be necessary to leave the Grove, he would like to make a few remarks upon the extraordinary letter of Rev. Dr. Breckinging, of Kentucky, to Hon. Charles Sumer, of this State, just published. Mr. M. spoke with great earnestness, and exhibited the sophistry, hypogrisy, untruthfulness,

8. England and America, or the government, laws and exhibited the sophistry, hypocrisy, untruthfulness, and utter inhumanity of the Rev. Dr. in their true light. In conclusion, Mr. May alluded to the exceeding compared. guilt of the North in regard to slavery, maintaining that the slave was held in his chains, not by his Souththat the slave was held in his chains, not by his Southern master, but by the power of the North, which stood fluential clergyman of any of the principal Orthodox ready to crush him the moment he attempted to obtain churches. his freedom. He urged upon the audience the necessity of adhering to the radical and uncompromising principle of 'No Union with Slaveholders,' and expressed the hope that no other method would be proposed, none other thought of, for the settlement of the slavery question, but the dissolution of this bloody, iniquitous, and Heaven-defying Union. His remarks were listened to with close attention, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour and the length of the session, and at the close, he was loudly cheered.

To the American Anti-Slavery Society, in aid of the New Series of Tracts.

Rev. Charles Lowell, D. D., Cambridge, Mass., \$3 00.
Warren Low, Essex, Mass., 1 00.
Yorus Andrews, 1 00.
Israel Andrews, 1 00.
Henry O. Wade, 4 1 00.
Franklin Andrews, 1 00.
Franklin Andrews, 1 00.
Franklin Andrews, 1 00.
Franklin Andrews, 1 100.

ing adjourned.

EDMUND QUINCY, President. SAMUEL MAY, Jr., J. M. W. YERBINTON, Secretaries.

THE FOX UNKENNELLED IN WEST BOYLSTON.

When the matter of a meeting was first proposed to Mrs. P. Bradish, Mrs. P. Rockwood, Rev. J. W. Cross, he seemed to consent, after a long conversation, in which he gave at length, and in detail, his general and special objections to the positions and his general and special objections to the positions and movements of the Garrisonians; and said, in so many words, that he 'would notify his regular concert of

ers, in 1839, because they had discovered that Mr. Garrison was determined to rule or ruin!! He had heard of Mr. Foster calling some of his brother ministers liars and thieves, and proving them so, constructively, and said he would not like to have him come to his place to do the same to him. Verily, there would be no necessition. ers, in 1839, because they had discovered that Mr. Gar-

The Norfolk Beacon says of this well-managed road:—'Again we notice that this line is in operation. On Saturday night, a man owned by Mr. Turner, of the firm of Herman & Co, and negro woman and child of T. Bottimore and Mr. S. Marsh, and a slave of L. Stosser, were induced to take through tickets.'

Eight fugitives reached Syracuse last Friday night, and pushed forward to Canada. itors of the Anti-Slavery Standard, presiding. Not-withstanding a special military celebration and pic-nic of their own, at Staten Island, by the colored citizens of New York, a large number of the best portion of them were present, and a choice collection of the standard of Wisconsin. were present, and a choice collection of their white friends and advocates. Judge convergence friends and suitable convergence friends and suitable locations. State Reform School for Girls.—The Worzester Transcript learns that the town of Lancaster, in Worcester to county, has accepted the conditions upon which the commissioners proposed to locate the above institution in that quiet and suitable locatifty.

Terrific Explosion. — Three of Gareche's powder mills, near Wilmington, Del., exploded on Friday morning, instantly killing six persons, and injurprepare for an interesting and effective meeting. They hope to see other towns in Middlesex county leads to the meeting to be held at Reading on Sunday next.

Terrific Explosion. — Three of Gareche's powder mills, near Wilmington, Del., exploded on Friday morning, instantly killing six persons, and injuring five others so seriously as to render their recovery doubtful.

DEATH OF JAMES B. SYME. The Worcester Spy mentions the death, Aug. 2d, of James B. Syme, reporter and assistant editor of that paper, aged 34 years and six months. Mr. Syme was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland. He came to this country a few years ago, and was engaged on Burritt's Christian Cilizen, and on its discontinuance, with the Spy. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him, both for his talents and great private and social worth.

Among the many articles excluded from our present number, in consequence of the very full report of the First of August celebration at Abington, (made by Mr. J. M. W. Yerrington, one of the best and most than any other vocalist of her powers and fame ever accurate reporters in the country,) is a letter from did before. of the thing,—if you could have got nee toquand the point of the speaker said, when we could understand where we were, and what we had to do. The issue was no longer between lib-had a chance; but you sent farmers to fight bullies, but when once a man has acted as you sent men of thought and industry, who planned preinsula,—the State shall be too hot to hold applace.)

The field was incontestibly proved. We want the speaker said, when we could understand where we were, and what we had to do. The issue was no longer between lib-had a chance; but you sent farmers to fight bullies, but between lib-had a chance; but you sent men of thought and industry, who planned to a fugitive, he shall never care to go outpersula,—the State shall be too hot to hold applace.)

The provisional provided in every town in the laws of the State, it appears that he lother; and the laws of the State, it appears that the whole number of children in Boston.—By the census just on longer between lib-had a chance; on the other; and the laws of the State, it appears that the whole number of children in this city, between the Bangor, on the laws of the State, it appears that the whole number of the laws of the State, it appears that the whole number of the state, it appears that the whole number of the state, it appears that the whole number of the state, it appears that the whole number of the state, it appears that the whole number of the state, it appears that the whole number of the state, it appears that the whole number of the state, it appears that the whole number of the state, it appears that the whole number of the state, it appears that the whole number of the state, it appears that the whole number of the state, it appears that the whole number of the state, it appears that the whole number of the state, it appears that the whole number of the state, it appears that the whole number of the state, it appears that the whole number of the state, it appears that the whole number of the state, it appears that the whole number of the stat

LETTER PROM JOSEPH BARKER. SALEM, Columbiana Co., O., June 80, 1855.

its influence, when regarded as a book of divine authority. On this subject, I deliver three, six, nine or

happiness of mankind?

4. Slavery. The wickedness, the inconsistency, the infamy and folly of American slaveholding—the conduct of the Church in reference to slavery—the plane and policy of the Abolitionists, &c.

5. Pious Frauds in all ages and nations; or, the foundations of men's belief in the supernatural origin

Our grateful hearts with joy o'erflow,' &c.

6. Orthodox fables respecting remarkable heretice and disbelievers in the prevalent religions and theology.

institutions, customs and manners of the two countrie

Time and terms may be learned on application

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

of the meeting, and in behalf of the cause, was received by the Finance Committee.

Cecilia Allen, once a slave in Kentucky, and who is now begging from place to place the means of purchasing her two daughters, who still remain in slavery, received a contribution of \$26.

At about 5½ o'clock, after a very agreeable day, which we believe was also a "well-spent day," the meeting adjourned.

EDMIND QUINCY Provident

Franklin Andrews,

1 00
126
Collection at Quarterly Meeting, Worcester County North A. S. Society,

4 24
8 Benjamin E. Dungan, Colerain, Ohio,

George E. Stratton, Harmar,

Alexander Pickens, Kirkville, Iowa,

Susan Anthony, by Sarah E. Gould, Providence,

R. I.

Worcester County South A. S. Society, in part

for pledge, by Samuel May, Jr., Mass., 25 00
Friend, Weymouth, Mass., 200

By Joseph A. Howland:

By Joseph A. Howland:
J. E. Chency, Holden, Mass.,
W. J. Warren,
Mrs. D. Newton,
Thomas Martin, West Boylston, Mass.,
Friend,
Mrs. Patrick, Upton, Mass.,
Mrs. P. Bradish.

ses Buffum, Oxford, Mass.,

FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.

movements of the Garrisonians; and said, in so many words, that he 'would notify his regular concert of prayer for the slave, on the fourth Sunday of the month, (July 22d.) at five o'clock, and also give notice that the meeting would be attended and addressed by S. S. Foster—provided the consent of the Committee was had.' The Chairman of the Committee, on application, said they had no control of the matter, as Mr. Cross had entire jurisdiction of the house on Sundays, and whatever he arranged, they should not object to. The matter was understood to be arranged on Mr. Cross's plan, and left there, until the letter of Mr. Cross's plan, and left there, until the letter of Mr. After the receipt of the Committee's letter of refusal, (as therein narrated.) this committee man was applied to for the reasons of his strange conduct; and he replied, that he had no authority for letting the hall on Sunday, as it was in the minister's hands, and referred the matter to him. Mr. Cross, finding he was eaught,

rebuke, this assumed leader and teacher of Free Soilism in West Boylston, and his blundering deputy, were left to their own cogitations.

This priest stated that he disliked Garrisonianism, because he could not bear ostracism! and left with other in 1820, heaven they had discovered that Mr. Garrisonianism back to Paduca for proofs of his freedom.

Commutation of the Sentence of Mrs. Robin-

Fatal Collision .- The steamer Gen. McDorepresented, and we trust that they will not be disappointed. It will be seen that Messrs. Garrison, Philadelphia, while on an excursion to Cape May, on Friday night last, came in collision with the Life and Remond are to be present.—M.

The schooner A. G. Pease, about 9 o'clock, off Lazaretto.—The schooner struck the steamer on the larboard side, while the schooner struck the steamer on the larboard side, raking her wheel-house completely aft. Some 8 or 10 persons who were in the barber's shop at the time were drowned.

Dr. John C. Calhoun, third son of the late Hon. John C. Calhoun, died at Winnsboro', S. C., last

Forty colored men of Boston have enrolled their names upon the list of a new military com-pany, of which it is probable that Robert Morris, Esq. will be the commander.

Catharine Hayes, the Irish vocalist, gave

WOMAN'S RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

A Convention will be held at Saratoga Springs, the 15th and 16th of August next, to discuss woman's right of suffrage. In the progress of human events, woman now demands the recognition of her civil existence, her legal rights, her social equality with man. How her legal rights, her social equality with man. How her legal rights, her social equality with man. How her legal rights, her social equality with man. How her legal rights, her social equality and speedily established on a firm, enduring basis will be the subject of deliberation, at the coming convention. The friends of the movement, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend. Most of the eminent advocates of the cause are expected to be in attendance.

ELIMABER C. STANTON, ERNESTINE L. ROSE, WILLIAM HAY, SUBAN B. ANTHONY,

NEW YORK State Woman's Rights Committee. WOMAN'S RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

New York State Woman's Rights Committee

READING .- A special meeting of the Middle-**ERADING.—A special meeting of the Middlesex County Anti-Stavery Society will be held at Reanrag, in the New Lyceum Hall, on SUNDAY, Aug. 12th,
and it is hoped that thereby this new and commodious
hall will be, by common consent, dedicated to Freedom,
Humanity, and practical Religion.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, and
CHARLES L. REMOND will be present.

THIREE meetings will be held; viz., at 10½, A. M.,
21, and 5½ P. M.

The friends in Reading will make provision for
the due entertainment of friends from other towns.

WORCESTER COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SO-WORLESTER COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SO-CIETY.—An Anti-Slavery Convention, and special meeting of the above Society, will be held at SOUTH MILFORD, in the Grove near on SUNDAY, August 19, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A. M.
STEPHEN S. FOSTER, ANDREW T. FOSS, WM. H. FISH
and other speakers will be present.
On SATURDAY evening, (18th.) ANDREW T. FOSS
will give an Anti-Slavery lecture in MILPORD.
STEPHEN S. FOSTER will also lecture, the same evening, at MENDON, at the Town Hall.

The is also expected that a meeting will be held in
MENDON, on Sunday, at 54, P. M., at which A. T. FOSS
and S. S. FOSTER will speak.

EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, President.
John H. Crare, Sec'y.

ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The annual meeting of this Society will be holden at Haverhill, on Saturday and Sunday, August 18 and 19, to commence on Saturday evening, at 7½ o'clock, and continue over Sunday.

The speakers expected to be present are WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, C. L. REMOND, and

While the professed churches are lamenting over the while the professed churches are lamenting over the degeneracy of the times and general declension of its professed friends, let the disciples of a true Christianity and free gospel rally as they used to do in years past in that section of the country, and come to the help of the oppressed against the mighty.

In behalf of the Society,

ISAAC OSGOOD, Secretary.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., General Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will speak in the Unitarian meeting-house in NORTON, on Sunday next, August 12th.

P SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Massachu-letts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture in Dennis, Sunday, August 12. East Dennis, Tuceday, 14. Brewster, Thursday, 16.

ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will Lecture in Vining's Hall, EAST RANDOLPH, on Sunday, August 12.

COLORED PATRIOTS OF THE AMERICAN REVO-

Every exertion is being made to secure the earliest publication of this work, consistent with the verifica-tion of the facts embodied, and its general complete-ness. Patient waiters shall not be losers by their sub-scriptions.

WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill. Boston, August 1, 1855. HELP THE COLORED YOUTH TO LEARN TRADES.

The subscriber is constantly receiving application from parents for places where their sons and daughters can acquire mechanical and artistic knowledge. Who will respond to this most laudable appeal?

Address WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

If the person who has possession of the spectacles and case, lost at Abington on the First of August, will deliver them to the Anti-Slavery Office, a favor will be conferred upon the owner.

REMOVAL. The Office of the Prisoner's Friend has been re-moved to 37 Cornhill, over the Trumpet Office.

DIED-In Rutland, at the house of George S. Flint, July 27, Mrs. Louisa A. Brown, aged 49. For unpretending worth, for purity of character, for energy and perseverance in the performance of duty, for a love of the true and a distaste for mere pretence in religion, and for exmestness tempered by judgment in the cause of the slave, Mrs. Brown will be remembered with great pleasure by all who knew her.

1. s. s. In this city, August 1st, NAOMI, wife of CYRUS FOS-TER, aged 58.

In New York, July 14, HENRY, son of THOMAS DOWN-'Lions do Write History.'

READY AUGUST 15. My Bondage and My Freedom.

BY FREDERICK DOUGLASS. One Vol., 12 mo., 464 pp., Illustrated. Price, \$1.25.

JUST PUBLISHED, Archy Moore, the White Slave,

BY RICHARD HILDRETH.

430 pp. Price, \$1.25. MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Publishers, 25 Park Row, New York, and 107 Genesee st., Auburn

School for Young Ladies.

THE subscribers will open a School for Young La-dies, in Thorndike's Building, Summer street, on the third Monday in September next. The Course of Study embraces the English branches, including the higher Mathematics and the Natural Sciences; the Greek, Latin, French, German, Italian and Spanish Languages.

and Spanish Languages.

Terms: \$100 per annum, without extra charges. Applications may be made at Little, Brown & Co's, 112, and Eben. Clapp's, 184, Washington street, Boston, or directly to the subscribers,

CHARLES BURTON, Plymouth, INCREASE S. SMITH, Centre st., Dorchester. Boston, August 10, 1855. is5t

A Giant in the Field. Spiritualists will please draw near, And lend a listening ear.

A NDREW JACKSON DAVIS, and the men of his kidney, met in open field and driven back, not with the weapons of blackguardism and abuse, but by the more potent and ponderable blows of the logician and the man of science.

PRESIDENT MAHAN, OF OHIO, one of the giant intellects of this age, has been pre-paring, with great research and care, a work such as has never yet been offered to the world, in which he meets and explains, scientifically and completely, all the well-attested facts of the Spiritualists. The learned men of the East and the West, who have been so much perplexed with facts which they have been unable to explain, are satisfied that Dr. Mahan has untied the Gordian knot. The title of the work is

MODERN MYSTERIES EXPLAINED.

This great work, which will stir the waters to a foam, both here and in Europe, will be published by no nMONDAY, August 6th. Price, \$1.

Orders from the trade solicited.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., BOSTON, PUBLISHERS.

JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

rced upon y nature. ny thing ys, it was h unuttethat this Would

rth more

ANTI-SLAV

ROBERT

in alvance.

Five copportant, if pay
relating to the
be directed, (r
Fall rem
relating to the
the directed three tin
Fall Adverti
Fall

In the o

WM. LL

VOL

REFUG

SAMUEL J

SAMUEL J. !

SATUEL J.
Unitarian per
a place as no
cuse in the M
ny of Dionysi
ghostly minineed not say t
ist. We spec
for a purpus
two recent
Some time
one of the or
published as
rian Society i
Church of th
Mr. Eliot, hax

holding, that ned to hold a under Mr. E

that the causent a brief n ment, and fu writer, that

writer, that a slaves were, than if they Mr. May, and led him to ad of an arraigr conceived to that Mr. Ma

letter. So, tion was held brought Mr. blage, with t cial, ecclesia nounced upon

go some sort pressed an or in a slave Sta gro in the fr at the time; defenders; Mr. Haywoo These gentled did justice of the Rev. San

and that the

From

From Putnam's Monthly Magazine for August. MY LOST YOUTH.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW. Often I think of the beautiful town That is seated by the sea; Often in thought go up and down The pleasant streets of that dear old town, And my youth comes back to me. And a verse of a Lapland song Is haunting my memory still:
A boy's will is the wind's will, And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts."

I can see the shadowy lines of its trees, And catch, in sudden gleams, The sheen of the far surrounding seas, And islands that were the Hesperides Of all my boyish dreams. And the burden of that old song,

It murmure and whispers still A boy's will is the wind's will. And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts. I remember the black wharves and the slips, And the sea-tides tossing free; And Spanish sailors with bearded lips, And the beauty and mystery of the ships,

And the magic of the sea. And the voice of that wayward song Is singing and saying still : ' A boy's will is the wind's will, And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts. I remember the bulwarks of the shore,

And the fort upon the hill ; The sunrise gun, with its hollow roar, The drum-beat repeated o'er and o'er, And the bugle wild and shrill; And the music of that old song Throbs in my memory still : ' A boy's will is the wind's will, And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts.

I remember the sea-fight far away, How it thundered o'er the tide And the dead captains, as they lay In their graves, o'erlooking the tranquil bay, Where they in battle died. And the sound of that mournful song Goes through me with a thrill: A boy's will is the wind's will,

And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts. I can see the breezy dome of groves. The shadow of Deering's woods; And the friendships old and the early loves Come back with a Sabbath sound, as of doves In quiet neighborhoods. And the verse of that sweet old song,

It flutters and murmurs still : ' A boy's will is the wind's will, And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts. I remember the gleams and glooms that dart Across the schoolboy's brain;

The song and the silence in the heart, That in part are prophecies, and in part Are longings wild and vain. And the voice of that fitful song Sings on, and is never still :

A boy's will is the wind's will.

And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts.' There are things of which I may not speak ; There are dreams that cannot die; There are thoughts that make the strong heart weak,

And bring a pallor into the cheek. And a mist before the eye. And the words of that fatal song Come over me like a chill: 'A boy's will is the wind's will,

And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts.' Strange to me now are the forms I meet When I visit the dear old town : But the native air is pure and sweet, And the trees that o'ershadow each well-known street, As they balance up and down,

Are singing the beautiful song, Are sighing and whispering still : ' A boy's will is the wind's will, And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts.' And Deering's Woods are fresh and fair, And with joy that is almost pain, My heart goes back to wander there,

And among the dreams of the days that were, I find my lost youth again. And the strange and beautiful song, 'A boy's will is the wind's will,

And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts." From the [London] 'Diogenes.' THE SUNDAY BILL.

The Sunday Bill is a nauseous pill We don't intend to swallow; Bigots may rant, but they certainly shan't Make us their footsteps follow.

'Tis thus the rich man goes to church Upon a Sunday morning, His coach-wheels stir the dusty cloud .-Let straggling babes take warning

'Tis thus the rich man walks away, With a swagger in his gait; He knows the price that he can pay As he passes the 'offering' plate.

His cook all day is toiling hard, Preparing a sumptuous dinner : Of course, the master is a saint;

But the cook-is he a sinner? The butler gets the table spread With wines both choice and strong And when these reach the rich man's head.

He singeth this pious song :-'The poor man to the bake-house takes His humble meal for baking ; Thunder and lightning ! volley forth,

And give the sinner a shaking ! The poor man bays a newspaper, On the Sabbath day to read Come, Satan, from thy hot abode,

And punish so foul a deed ! The poor man goes to the butcher's shop, His children's meal to buy; O, hideous sin ! Fall, thunderbolt ! And melt in flame, thou sky !

The poor man takes his children out To breathe the summer air : Come, earthquake, swallow them every one, And crush them everywhere !-

For Sunday is the rich man's day, To him exclusive given ; Sin is no sin with those who pay,

And buy their right to Heaven ! "

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

We cannot bid our strength remain, Our cheeks continue round ; We cannot say to an aged back, Stoop not towards the ground ! We cannot bid our dim eyes see

Things as bright as ever,

Nor tell our friends, though friends from youth, That they'll forsake us never.

But we can say-' I never will. False world, be false for thee ; And oh, Sound Truth, and Old Regard, Nothing shall part us three.'

MISCELLANEOUS.

Correspondence of the Mobile Tribune. ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

Naples, May 15, 1855. On Tuesday, May 1, 1855, in the morning, several Neapolitans told me an eruption would soon burst forth, as the dark clouds over the crater had been tinged with crimson just at midnight on Mon-day, and this has been the herald of the Fire Fiend since the days of Pompeii—hence, I was not sur-prised when I received a message from our courier, egging us to hasten from the dinner table, as the flames were already visible from our balcony. Away we flew up the stairway, as though we imagined, like a flight of rockets, it would be all over

ere we arrived.

The night was calm; not a wavelet disturbed the mirror-like surface of the bay. The moon was high in the heavens, casting a long train of radiance over the waters. Parallel with the moon-light fell the crimson rays from the volcano, while between them lay a space of deep, deep blue, like a pavement of sapphire.

How strangely beautiful was the scene—palace and degree over a palace and degree of the parallel was the scene—palace.

and domes, spires and churches, ships and little boats, were all touched with a light like silver, or glowing in the crimson rays of the 'Fiery Mountain.'

Along the mole were clustered hundreds of Ne-

a retired pathway, through a grove of young chest-nut trees, to the very verge of the lava flood. It flowed from the crater far above, and formed a stream many miles in length. It was a deep, burning red, with here and there little islands of black, caused by the cooling of the surface of the stream. From this fiery river, we ascended the heights and approached near the crater. This was not on the top of the mountain, but on the side, where only three days before we had crossed over, and then remarked a small opening, whence over, and then remarked a small opening, whence over, and then remarked a small opening, whence came smoke and steam. When I picked up a came smoke and steam. When I picked up a piece of lawa, I heard, far down in the mountain, a fierce, wild murmer, almost like the utterance of human agony. It struck me that the power below was eagerly at work. Just at that spot, the new crater had opened its dark mouth, whence came a torrent of lava, fifty or sixty feet in length, flowing down the very path by which we had ascended. It did not dash rapidly along as does the water, but moved slowly and majestically. It was only when a rocky barrier stayed its progress, that it would swell up in great fiery waves, and rush

faint idea you may form of the lava cataract of

and approached almost to the edge of the crater.

perfect floods of lava. The resemblance to Trenton Falls had vanished. What does this amount to, but an assertion

I have striven to place the sublime spectacle be-fore you, but I feel there is no drapery of words in which I can clothe the 'image in the mind,' and present it to you as it appeared to me. This de-scription is but a shadow of the great wondrous of the great wondrous O. W. LEV.

A SINGULAR CASE .- LIVING WITHOUT judgment of his countrymen. FOOD.

We find in The Medical Chronicle, of Montreal, the following communication from the Hon. P. Boucher de Boucherville :-

QUEBEC, May 13, 1855.

tain, are as follows: There is in St. Hyacinthe a young girl about 17 or 18 years old, (I forget her name,) belonging to a very respectable family of young girl about 17 or 18 years old, (I forget her name,) belonging to a very respectable family of that place, who has for about three months taken no food of any kind whatever. Her health has not suffered, her complexion is fair, she is always lively, and busy about the house, or teaching the poor children of her own place reading, writing, sewing and praying; still, she does not seem to enjoy a strong constitution. Last Christmas, after an absolute fast of three months, she began to take some light food, which, however, she has never been able to keep on her stomach. This young person, who is said to be of very amiable and candid disposition by those who know her, does not appear to have any intention of deceiving,

dinary-something which certainly deserves the attention of science.

An investigation of facts, a study of the symp-

An investigation of facts, a study of the symptoms, and a scarch for the cause, would perhaps lead to a solution of this phenomenon, and open to science the way to new discoveries, interesting as well as useful, on the organization and formation of man's physical system.

Being convinced that the mere enunciation of the existence of a like phenomenon will suffice to attract the attention of scientific men, and that the desire to study its character and to penetrate its cause will be strong enough to induce them to occupy themselves with it, I hope not to be refused to associate myself with the work, by praying for the success of a discovery which will but serve as vanguard to more brilliant ones, and cause the abund idea, that there are in nature mysteries impenetrable to science, to disappear. impenetrable to science, to disappear. Believe me to be sincerely, Sir,

Your friend and servant, P. BOUCHER DE BOUCHERVILLE.

From the Hartford Republican.

LIFE ON THE PLANTATION.

Along the mole were clustered hundreds of Ne-apolitan fishermen, urging the passers by to em-bark with them for a row to the base of Vesuvius, of all, will have it that "Now I lay me down to

bark with them for a row to the base of Vesuvius, of all, will have it that "Now I lay me down to their dark, gipsey-like faces looking singularly wild by the red light. But the Mountain! It was perfectly glorious! Down the side poured a grand cataract of lava, while from the crater sprang up, at intervals, great blood-red stones, which seemed poised in the air for a few seconds, then fell crashing down below. Although we were twelve miles distant, we heard the 'voice of the mountain' above all other sounds of earth or air. Clouds of smoke hung in festoons around the highest peak of Vesuvius, and although there was no wind, they were constantly changing into the most fantastic shapes, now presenting the appearance of a lion, then an eagle with a seroll of fire in his talons, or a procession of mutes with black cowle, or castles or palaces, all tinged with rose color.

We passed all the night looking upon the mountaints of the day, that we might see them together. I should think there were fifty children, wo young to work at all, playing in the yard. I we passed all the night looking upon the mountain. There was an enchantment about it which absolutely forbade repose, and it was only when the daylight came, and half the glory had departed, that I was enabled to close my window.

Not content with our distant view, we resolved, and "When I get ober Jordan, I'll be a hero was a paragraph pearse; the den."

Not content with our distant view, we resolved, on Wednesday afternoon, to approach nearer the wonderful spectacle. At four, we left Naples in an open barouche, drawn by three strong horses, and drove rapidly through Portici and up the mountain to the hermitage, passing through the vineyard from whose grapes the Lacyma Cristi is made. The read was thronged with carriages, horses and donkies, and pedestrians by thousands. It was an exquisite evening, and the very heavens seemed to rejoice in the universal happiness; for an eruption of Vesuvius is a benefaction to the Neapolitans. Smiling joy was pictured on every face. The beggars, even, ceased to raptheir chins and cry 'morte de fame' — (dying of hunger.) The lame hobbled along merrily, and the blind stretched out their hands as though to feel the general happiness they could not see.

There were crowds of handsome peasant would be seen the content of the horrors of slavery. I see There were crowds of handsome peasant would be seen the content of the horrors of slavery. I see There were crowds of handsome peasant would be seen the word of the horrors of slavery. I see There were crowds of handsome peasant would be seen the way of the horrors of slavery. I see There were crowds of handsome peasant would be seen the special of the content of the horrors of slavery. I see There were crowds of handsome peasant would be seen the way of salvation, and the way of salvation is made clear to them in this way, though they are denied the privilege of reading God's blessed word. I know but little of the horrors of slavery. I see the blind stretched out their hands as though to feel the general happiness they could not see.

There were crowds of handsome peasant women, with black eyes and ruddy cheeks, hastening up. Even the poor little infants, which many held in their arms, were laughing in spite of their being wrapped up like Egyptian mummies, and tucked under their mothers' arms as though they were great loaves of bread.

At the hermitage, which is midway to the summit, there was a seene precisely like a race field in America,—thousands of carriages crammed together, all the drivers swearing and gesticulating should be so degraded, and what a life is before gether, all the drivers swearing and gesticulating should be so degraded, and what a life is before furiously.

We gladly left our barouche and hastened down ble. I cannot bear to think of it.'

The most striking article in Blackwood for Feb

By the way, we should like to know what kind of a State this Connecticut really is. If we are to take Barnum's word for it, the division in which he and his were raised, was a mere colony of sharpers; every man, woman and child in it attempted to out-wit, overreach and defraud their tempted to out-wit, overreach and defraud their neighbors. Our friends in America had better look to it in time, for if the statements in this book as to the tone of the moral perceptions prevalent among the bulk of the middle classes are allowed to remain uncontradicted and repudiated—if Bar-num's sketches of society are acknowledged to be true, then they does not hereafter the system. would swell up in great fiery waves, and rush madly over it.

Imagine Trenton Fulls of flame, falling over ledge after ledge of rocks, or the river Arno dashing wildly down the heights of Tivoli, and some faint idea you may form of the lava cataract of the cataracter take exceptions to the harshest and most enfavorable pictures which have been drawn by European travellers. ing maligned and misrepresented. Well, then, we Four days after our first visit, I went again, danproached almost to the edge of the crater, which we doubt not will have a very considerable proached almost to the edge of the crater, stones were thrown up, we were not in. There is a strange fascination about the power in the seems to invite, nay, urge, a near-construction of the seems to invite, nay, urge, a near-construction of the seems to invite, nay, urge, a near-construction of the seems to invite, nay, urge, a near-construction of the seems to invite, nay, urge, a near-construction of the seems to invite, nay, urge, a near-construction of the seems to invite the

volcano, which seems to invite, nay, urge, a near-er approach. It was really difficult to resist the After quoting Baroum's remark that he had spell.

The eruption had greatly increased, and almost to the summit were 'fiery mouths,' pouring out by the summit were 'fiery mouths,' pouring out by himself, long since publicly made, the writer reprefect floods of law. marks-

The resemblance to Trenton Falls had vanished. It was like Niagara on fire, pouring over the Horse Shoe Falls. Down, down rolled the ceaseless stream. At the foot of the precipice, it flowed in a slow, slow current, through the gorge and into the plain below, passing through and destroying several little villages, and making desolate the smiling valley beneath.

At the foot of the precipice, it flowed in a slow, slow current, through the gorge and into the plain below, passing through and destroying several little villages, and making desolate the smiling valley beneath.

At the foot of the precipice, it flowed in a love repeat, that this is a matter for the America at least, it is better to be accounted a clever rascal than an bonest man? Again we repeat, that this is a matter for the America at least, it is better to be accounted a clever rascal than an bonest man? Again we repeat, that this is a matter for the America, at least, it is better to be accounted a clever rascal than an bonest man? Again we repeat, that this is a matter for the America, at least, it is better to be accounted a clever rascal than an bonest man? Again we repeat, that this is a matter for the America, at least, it is better to be accounted a clever rascal than an bonest man? Again we repeat, that this is a matter for the America, at least, it is better to be accounted a clever rascal than an bonest man? Again we repeat, that this is a matter for the America, at least, it is better to be accounted a clever rascal than an bonest man? Again we repeat, that this is a matter for the America, at least, it is better to be accounted a clever rascal than an bonest man? Again we repeat, that this is a matter for the America, at least, it is better to be accounted a clever rascal than an bonest man? Again we repeat, that this is a matter for the America, at least, it is better to be accounted a clever rascal than an bonest man? Again we repeat that the intervent and a clever rascal than an bonest man? Again we repeat that the intervent and a cl Barnum's pretensions are very large. He represents himself now, not only as opulent, but as being a man of high consideration; and he attribute his position to practices inconsistent with common honesty. Is he right or is he wrong in his esti-mate! We cannot say. Impudence like this haf-fles speculation; and we must leave him to the

Near the close of the article are the following

passages :-. If we could enter with anything like a feeling of zest into the relations of this excessively less book, we should be inclined to trent its publication as the most daring hoax which the author be has perpetrated upon the public. But it has inspired us with nothing but sensations of disgust for the Quebra, May 13, 1855.

Sin: I have but one desire, one thought—to be useful to my fellow creatures. Please communicate the following to your colleagues, and to the public, if you think fit. If science can derive some benefit from my communication, my satisfaction will be great. I shall have fulfilled a sacred duty toward my brethren of every origin and color.

There is at present in St. Hyacinthe, in the District of Montreal, a physiological phenomenon, which I consider very interesting, and deserving of the attention of scientific men.

The facts, as far as I have been able to ascertain, are as follows: There is in St. Hyacinthe a GENERAL HOUSTON A COWARD.

GENERAL HOUSTON A COWARD.

and candid disposition by those who know her, does not appear to have any intention of deceiving, and after strict surveillance, it has been ascertained that there is no deception on her part.

There must necessarily be something extraordinary in the physical organization of this person to produce such a phenomenon. We can understand that a lethargic sleep may last several days, or even weeks, that a person may exist for some the world, 'Gen. Houston's musbroom fame will the world, 'Gen. Houston's musbroom fame the wishes and judgment of Houston, who is accused, moreover, of behaving with personal cow-ardier, as well as showing utter incapacity as a general. to produce such a phenomenon. We can understand that a lethargic sleep may last several days,
or even weeks, that a person may exist for some
time under the influence of a fever without taking
food, but in this case, where a young girl remains
in her usual state, preserves her complexion, her
sleep, her strength, her good humor, without any
palpable chage, without either eating or drinking,
there is, it appears to me, something very extraorone"?

A PICTURE OF HENRY A. WISE.

sockets, his long grey hair, tossed unkempt about his temples, his arms hanging listlessly by his side, looking for all the world like a resurrected pummy, I thought be was the most uncomely pecimen of humanity that I ever saw attempt to ddress an audience. But when, with a voice specimen of humanity that I ever saw attempt to address an audience. But when, with a voice that rung as clear as the notes of the war clarion, be made his thrilling appeal, with a passionate intensity of manner, I thought him eloquence incarnated. Never in my life have I listened to such an appeal; it set the blood dashing through my veins like a mountain torrent.

'It went right home to the heart of every Virginian present. You could see in their clistening.

ginian present. You could see in their glistening eyes and heaving chests, and could hear in the response that made the walls tremble to their foundations, the effect it had upon the multitude.'

PREE SPEECH-AN INCIDENT.

A friend (says an exchange paper) relates the particulars of an affair that happened a few days ince in St. Louis, and the story is worth repeat-

day in the vicinity of the Court House, and, as is usual with the genus, was invelghing in strong language against foreigners. A police officer in the vicinity suffered the speaker to go ahead until a crowd had collected around him, and some symptoms of a disturbance were manifested, when he

A REMARKABLE MAN.

There is a gentleman residing in this city, who and brought with him some three hundred guineas of his own hard earnings, with which he commenced business as a grocer on a small scale. Little by little he increased his trade, and at the present time, he is probably worth more than any other man in Massachusetts in the same line of business. During the period of twenty-three years, he never gave a note of hand or took one-years, he never gave a note of hand or took one-years, he never sued a man and was never sued himself, he never sued a man and was never sued himself, he never sued a man and was never sued himself, he never sued a man and was never sued himself, he never sued a man and was never sued himself, he never sued a man and was never sued himself, he never sued a man and was never sued himself, he never sued a man and was never sued himself, he never sued a man and was never sued himself, he never sued a man and was never sued himself, he never sued a man and was never sued himself, he never sued a man and was never sued himself, he never sued a man and was never sued himself, he never sued a man and was never sued himself, he never sued a man and was never sued himself, he never sued a man and was never sued himself, he never sued himself, he never sued a man and was never sued himself, he never sued a man and was never sued himself, he never sued a man and was never sued himself, he never sued a man and was never sued himself, he never sued a man and was never sued himself, he never sued a man and was never sued himself, he never sued a man and was never sued himself, he n came here twenty-three years ago from England, years, he never gave a note of hand or took onehe never sued a man and was never sued himself,
nor ever called on to the witness stand during the
whole period. He was never naturalized, and of
course never voted, although he has paid thou
sands of dollars for State and County taxes. He
has been known to buy a cargo of West India
goods amounting to \$90,000, for which he paid
cash on delivery. He never deals in or drinks intoxicating liquors—never gives a dollar for a
charitable purpose where he thinks his name will
appear in the newspapers, although he has distributed thousands to the distresses of his fellowmen. Can such another man be found in this or
any other country? Reader, perhaps you would
like to know his name, but you cannot from us,
as we would not for our right hand do any thing
to offend him. 'When he is gathered in, and
sleeps with his fathers,' then, but not till then,
will his name be emblazoned and read by the
world.—Boston Times.

a dasastrous deteat at taxies, being after to town with the loss of twenty men. The native recruits
had previously deserted the fillibusters.

Col. Walker fled towards San Juan, hotly pursued by
the government troops, and in his flight threw off his
coat, containing all his letters, which were seenred by
his pursuers. He final towards San Juan, hotly pursued by
the dowards San Juan, hotly pursued by
the government troops, and in his flight threw off his
coat, containing all his letters, which were seenred by
his pursuers. He final towards San Juan, hotly pursued by
the government troops, and in his flight threw off his
coat, containing all his letters, which were seenred by
his pursuers. He final towards San Juan, hotly pursued by
the government troops, and in his flight threw off his
coat, containing all his letters, which were seenred by
his pursuers. He final towards San Juan, hotly pursued by
the government troops, and in his clight threw off his
coat, containing all his letters, which ever seenred by
his pursuers. He final towards as chooner in the harbor

lunatic. Her case is one growing out of excessive mental excitement, produced by unwise Methodist revivalists. A few months ago, she was one of the most careful, proper and industrious of servant girls, and held in high esteem by those who knew her character. One of the deacons of a Methodist Society in East Boston took her into the employ of his family, where she was constantly talk. onst Society in East Boston took her into the employ of his family, where she was constantly talked to in regard to her soul's welfare. Very soon a 'revival' was got up, and the zealous deacon and his brethren made every effort to save this particular brand from the flames that burn, yet do not consume. As might be expected, the poor girl, harassed in mind, and frightened at the dreadful pictures of hell that were drawn for her salvation, because the military had been necessarily called into activity to aid the civil power in enforcing the law. Among these was an Irish volunteer corps—the wist to Boston, the military had been necessarily called into activity to aid the civil power in enforcing the law. Among these was an Irish volunteer corps—the wist to Boston, the military had been necessarily called into activity to aid the civil power in enforcing the law. Among these was an Irish volunteer corps—the wist to Boston '!!

We have the corps—the corps hastened to be 'born again,' and escape the

Like all new converts, she was anxious to exhibit her change of heart, and work for the rescue of sinners. The deacon and the brethren and sis-ters encouraged her, and night and day she prayed, cathorted and sung, thus increasing the mental excitement, until her mental powers were exhausted and her reason dethroned. The saddest part of her story remains to be told. Her insanity has transformed her into a most violent and blasphemous person, and she is now almost continually uttering the most fearful imprecations and oaths.

Solve the court has a last.

Of twelve American surgeons who have, which is few weeks, gone out to join the belligerent armies in Europe, nine attached themselves to the service of the Czar, and three have joined the Allies.

James B. Clay publishes a letter declar-ing Prentice, of the Louisville Journal. While in court, her oaths and curses were enough to chill the blood with horror. We cannot regard the mode of converting this poor girl, as practised by the intemperate revivalists, in a very pious and Christian light, and hope that its melancholy issue will serve as a warning, and temper their zeal with judgment in future.—Boston Herald.

fifty miles from Adrian, (Michigan,) to Red Bank, Pennsylvania, in about four hours time, sailed during a portion of his journey at a height of more miles above the surface of the earth Near Cleveland, he passed over a wide bank clouds, which shut the earth from his view, scenery of these clouds, he says, was magnifi scenery of these clouds, he says, was magnificent. Their tops rolled and surged in the wind like an ocean of watery billows, and, lit up by the clear sun above, they flashed and glowed in a manner indescribably beautiful. During his trip above the clouds, Mr. Bannister passed over a heavy thunder storm, which was raging two miles below him. He writes that 'the flashes of lightning lit up the rest of the cloud-waves with a red glare of terrible beauty and grandeur; but the thunder was not so loud as when one hears it upon the earth.' The air at the great height to which the voyager ascended was as cold as is usual upon a cold winter's day, and by the time that his feet were pretty thoroughly frozen, he thought that it was high time to descend. The people in the neighborhood ty thoroughly frozon, he thought that it was high time to descend. The people in the neighborhood where he came down.—simple, honest rustics,— thought at first that the balloon was a great appa-rition. One old lady, whose ideas of heavenly matters must have been very peculiar, took it into her head that it was an angel, and two hunters actually chased it some miles in order to get a shot at what they supposed was a strange monster of a bird. Mr. Bannister, nevertheless, finally alight-ed in the upper branches of a high tree, and was

safely rescued and hospitably treated by the farm The Hon. Henry A. Wise lately made a speech at Parkersbargh. Virginia. A correspondent of the McConneiville Enquirer, who heard him, thus writes his impress of the man:—

'I was disappointed in the personal appearance.

writes his impress of the man:—

'I was disappointed in the personal appearance of the man. I had expected in Henry A. Wise to to see a man of commanding stature, upright bearing, with flashing eyes and a noble forehead; but he is no such man. He is the medium height, not more than five feet seven or eight inches; very spare, would not weigh more than 120, probably not that.

'There is nothing prepossessing about him. He is, in fact, positively ugly. Very gentlemanly and courteous in his manners, towards others, but in his dress he is almost a sloven. His cravat is awry, his linen was soiled with tobacco, his chin was unshaven and flanked with stocks of yellow saliva; his clothing rather hung around him than otherwise. I could see no physical indication of greatness. A low forehead, overshadowing a pair of lustreless grey eyes, that rolled with a nervous uneasiness in their deep sockets, high cheek bones, and a complexion saffron hued from the inordinate use of tobacco, a steoping carriage and gait, did not indicate the great man.

'When I first saw Wise to the stand, during the few moments of his opening remarks, as he stood before us, his shoulders drooping and bent forward, his chin and shirt bosom spattered with tobacco juice, those dall eyes, expressionless in their deep sockets, his long grey hair, tossed unkempt about his temples, his arms hanging listlessly by his

Robbers Killed.—At the Dripping Springs, some forty miles westwardly from Austin. Texas, Mr. Walker was attacked by a party of five-Indians, apparently. Mr. W. was killed, and the mule his negro was riding was shot from under him. He fied, was pursued, but managed to make his escape, reached a settlement, and reported the circumstance. A party immediately made pursuit, overtook them, killed four and wounded the fifth, who plunged into the water, but was captured. The water transferred his Indianship into a white man. The party went back, washed the into a white man. The party went back, washed the faces of the others, and found them all white.

Sudden Death.—Mr. John M. Gannett, of Walpole, died suddenly this forenoon in the Boston Atheneum. In company with his brother, he ascended the stairway of the Atheneum, and on reaching the top, fell and expired. Dr. Buckminster Brown was called, but life was extinct. It is reported to be a case of disease of the heart. The deceased was a lawyer by profession. He graduated at Harvard in the celebrated class of 1802. His age was about seventy-one years.—Transcript, 25th ult. Sudden Death .- Mr. John M. Gannett, of

Boston and Cape Cod Telegraph.—The first section—from Boston to Plymouth—of the Cape Cod Magnetic Telegraph Line was opened on the 27th ultimo, and will be continued thence to Holmes' Hole (Martha's Vineyard) and Provincetown without delay, ay in the vicinity of the Court House, and, as is sual with the genus, was inveighing in strong anguage against foreigners. A police officer in the vicinity suffered the speaker to go ahead until crowd had collected around him, and some sympoms of a disturbance were manifested, when henterposed with—

"Look here, old fellow! that can't be permitted before. You must come down from there!"

"The office heid had not be to the speaker to go ahead until acrowd had collected around him, and some sympoms of a disturbance were manifested, when henterposed with—

"Look here, old fellow! that can't be permitted before. You must come down from there!"

"The office heid had not be to the status of the speaker to the support of the whole country will derive great advantages, and in case of wrecks, which are so frequent along the coast of Cape Cod, this line of telegraph will doubtless render invaluable service.

"" Look here, old fellow! that can't be permitted here. You must come down from there!"

"The officer laid hands on the speaker, and was about to dismount him from the box on which he stood,—n demonstration that produced a sensation in the auditors, and they cried out as they felt—some, "Shame! shame! Free speech!" and others, "Down with him! Shut him up! Shut him up! Shut him ap!" At this mowent, a representative of the Virginia chivalry, in passing, saw the muss, and rushed up, inquiring—

"Is that some d—d abolitionist! Down with him! Tar and feather the secondrel!"

"O, no," said a friend, "it's only a follow preaching agin the Catholics and foreigners."

"Is that all!" said our Virginian, "then let him go ahead. I'm for free speech!?"

The officer laid hands on the speaker, and was about to dismount at him dead to be a construction. It is all he will get. Le passion for gambling late in life—its gratification cost him nearly twelve millions of dellars, and it left him, after a brief gratification, (for he died at the age of 52.) with a shattered forme. If these financial lorsk cannot safely play with such an edged tool, in Heaven's name, what can the lower classes of men hope?—Paris cor. N. Y. Evening the const of Case of Willows.

"The officer laid bands on the speaker, and was about to dismount him from the box on which he stood,—n demonstration that produced a sensation duster. Is fast liquidating, and, to the horror of the Porisians, who worshipped this Midas, it appears to be a rather small one—such an humble fortune as a de Rohschild or an Astor would regard as nothing, for it is all he will get. Le pasure homme! What a lesson to the card-player! Here is a man who had \$800,000 a year, and who felt a passion for gambling late in life—its gratification cost him nearly twelve millions of dellars, and it left him, after a brief gratification, (for he died at the age of 52.) with a shattered forme.

The application can be made by those who see Negro Churches .- The St. Louis Intelligen

cer attacks the African churches as the source of nearly all the mischief concocted by the slaves, and states that in several instances lately, the escape of slaves has been traced directly to the agency of the churches, and proposes to remedy the evil by breaking up the negro churches, and providing sufficient accommodations for the slaves in the white churches.

will his name be emblazoned and read by the world.—Boston Times.

A San Case of Insanity. A young and quite pretty mulatto girl, named Jane Milliken, was brought before the Police Court, yesterday, and sent to the Asylum in South Boston, as a confirmed lunatic. Her case is one growing out of excessive the settlement, and kill and rob at pleasure.

'In Boston, the military had been necessarily called

Death of Major Brown .- Major T. S. Brown

the distinguished Engineer-in-Chief of the New York and Eric Bailroad, who entered the engineering ser-vice of Russia in the place made vacant by the denth of Col. Whistler, died at Naples, on the 30th of June

ing Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, to be a liar and a villain for asserting that he had torn down his father's house at Ashland, and sold the beams and

rafters to be made into walking-sticks. The railroad up Mt. Washington has issue will serve as a warning, and temper their zeal with judgment in future.—Boston Herald.

Arrial Scenery. Mr. Bannister, the daring accommut, who recently travelled three hundred and fifty miles from Adrian, (Michigan.) to Red Bank, Pennsylvania, in about four hours time sailed.

A man in St. Louis ran away with his neighbor's wife and boots last week. He has been ar rested and will be tried for stealing the boots, bu the abduction of the wife the law does not regard as

Sun Struck .- Fifty men, at work on the Wabash Valley Road, in Indiana, were prostrated, in on day, by sunstrokes. A Clergyman and his Daughter Drowned.

The Rev. Mr. Elliott, of Williamsburgh, and his daughter, were both drowned at Coney Island, the 25th ult., while bathing. The wife and youngest daughter of T.

Buchanan Read, American poet and artist, died cholera at Florence early in last month. Madame Girardin, wife of the eminen French journalist, and herself an authoress, died at Paris on the 1st ult.

John Mitchell is now residing on his farm Tucaleceche, Knox county, Tennessee. His health, it said, has greatly improved since he left the editorial fession, and adopted the more genial one of an ag-alturalist. Wonder if his farm is a plantation well riculturalist. Wonestocked with slaves.

The Albany Knickerbocker says that the population of that city will be shown by the census to be over 60,000.

HOPEDALE JUVENILE AND COLLEGIATE

HOME SCHOOL. HOPEDALE, MILFORD, MAS DESIGNED FOR YOUTH OF BOTH STARS.

Sanctioned by the Authorities of the Hopedale Comma nity. MR. M. L. AND MRS. S. L. BLOOM,

PHYSICAL HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT, MENTAL DISCIPLINE, CULTURE OF THE AFFECTIONAL NATURE.

The first Summer Term, consisting of twenty-in weeks, will commence Thursday, May 3, 1855. TERMS. (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

(FAVABLE IN ADVANCE.)

(FAVABLE IN ADVANCE.)

(Geography, Grammar, Analysis, Composition, Bisary, Physiology, First Lessons in Natural Philosopy, Elocution, Intellectual and Elementary Algebra, Liementary Drawing, Rudiments of Vocal Mine; board, washing, mending, feel, lights, use of true, books, access to the Library, Stationery, Calishenics or Gymnastic exercises, use of velocing nics or Gymnastic exercises, use of velocions, sleighs, bats, balls, hoops, grace pointers, battledoors and shuttlecook games, puzzles, etc., (per quarter of eleven nechs

EXTRAS. (WITH USE OF TEXT-BOOK.)

Elements of Agriculture Higher Algebra.
Elementary Geometry..... Astronomy.
Ancient Languages, each,...
Modern
Instruction on Piano Forte, with use of Instru-

extra.
Oil-Painting, Mono-Chromatic Drawing, and all other

branches, taught in the Instituti prices.
other extra branches, see Circular.

ARTICLES NECESSARY TO BE FUR NISHED BY THE PUPIL. (And which, if not convenient to obtain, may be had

at the Institution at the retail price.) Hair-brush and comb, tooth-brush, and a cake of Cas Hair-brush and comb, tooth-brush, and a cake of Custile soap, four toilet towels, a pair of slippers or ligh those, umbrella, blacking-brush and blacking, Webter's School Dictionary, and a Pocket Bible.

All articles and wearing apparel must be plainly

marked.
All pupils must come provided with pieces of clath corresponding to their clothes—as we caund agree to piece their clothes unless this is done. Each pupil must bring a complete list of articles brought by him, a duplicate of which will be required

by the Principals. A LIMITED NUMBER OF DAY PUPILS WILL BE RECEIVE D. For terms, see Circular.
For Circulars, containing full information believes enddress the Principals.
March 30.
6m

IMPROVED METHOD OF Champooing and Hair-Dyeing

284, WASHINGTON STREET. ADAME CARTEAUX, having removed to 284 Washington Street, avails herself of this median tendering thanks to the Ladies of Boston and viole ity for the liberal patronage awarded her, and would respectfully assure them that, by unremitting endar-ors to please, she hopes for a continuance of their is

vors.

Her arrangements for cutting and dressing Ladis' and Children's Hair, for Dyeing and Champeoing, at such as win the tribute of praise from all.

She has a Hair Restorative which cannot be excelled, as it produces new hair where baldness had take

Her chemical researches have developed an inimi-ble Hair Dye, warranted not to smut, (a desidential looked for.) Her Ne Plus Ultra, for renovating the complexion, removing freekles, &c., is fast commessing teelf to favor. For all her compounds and their appli-cation she warrants satisfaction, or demands no pay. Ladies can be waited on at their own residences, of at her room, which will be open from 8, A. M., is 7, P. M. She has numerous recommendations from the fashionable circles of Boston, Providence, and elsewher which can be seen by those who desire. Boston, May 13.

BOSTON TRECOTHIC Calisthenic Academy & Gymnasium,

FOR LADIES, MISSES, GENTLEMEN AND BOYS, TRECOTHIC HALL, Corner of Boylston and Tremont Streets

ROFESSOR STEWART respectfully information and gentlemen of Boston, that he has

Ladies and gentlemen of Boston, that he has opened his Gymnasium in the above splendid hall, which, for capaciousness and convenience, is not surpassed by any other establishment of the kind in the United States. An elegant Piano Forte is placed in the room, for the use of Lady patrons. Hours for Ladies, from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 4, ?.

M., every day. Hours for Gentlemen, from sunrise until 10, A.M. and from 4, P. M., until 10, P. M.

MOTORPATHY. DR. H. HALSTEAD, the present proprietor of the ampton, Mass, formerly of Rochester, New York, will known for his success in the cure of chronic disease, especially those incident to Woman, will be at the Revere House, Boston, on Monday, the 19th of March. He and his wife will remain until Saturday, the 24th They will be happy to receive calls from their friend, and those who wish to consult the Dr. professionally at to enquire into the merits of his new system of training to enquire into the merits of his new system of the diseases, without mechanical appliances, or sky, usual remedial menns. Dr. H. most positively a from past experience that he can cure the worst of Prolapsus Uleri and kindred diseases; for which the can be supported by the constant of the can be supported by the canalysis of t to enquire into the merits of his new sys torpathy is the only quick, efficient and reliable torpathy is the only quick, efficient and reliable So confident is he of success in every case, having the success of th so condent is ne of success in true, that he is will enter into an agreement to board, lodge and it patient, without charge, if he fails to perform at to agreement. He has treated within the parameter of the state though by far the largest institution for the sick country, has been found wholly inadequate for commodation of invalids seeking admission. He commodation of invalids seeking admission. He was adding to his already 300 feet front, a large four sorp building. His bathing-rooms occupy 150 by 40 fet.

Motorpathy is particularly adapted to the care of Chronic Diseases of either sex, and it is the only effectual restorer of the constitution, from the effects of the sipation, indulgence and over-exertion. Many form of disease heretofore considered unmanageable are cure by its aid. Inhalation for lungs and throat diseases in long been practiced at this Institution. The second attending it has induced others to make it a speciality.

Consultations, [hours from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. without charge. His work on Motorpathy will be set work on the receipt of ten post without charge. His work on Motorpath, postage free to any address, on the receipt of ten age stamps; or it can be had of him at 25 cents.

Rev. Dr. Cleveland, Northampton; Captain Wills
Howes, and E. M. Baker, South Boston; Mrs. Samud
Dana, Buffinch Place, Boston; Rev. Nathweld Ball,
Dorchester, and Hon. C. C. Dyer, Hanover, Mass.;
Hon. F. Cushing, and Lady Frankfort, and H. Barnti,
Waterville, Me. A. G. Dana, M.D., Brandon, Vi. J.
B. Treadwell, St. Nicholas's Hotel; Joseph S. Tackr.
B. Treawart's Store, Broadway, New York; and Professor George Bush, Editor N. C. Re ository, Breeklyn,
New York.

Worcester Hydropathic Institution

THE Proprietors of this Institution aim to make it a comfortable home for invalids at all seasons. The lecation is elevated and healthy, yet easy of access from all parts of the city. For particulars, address S. Rödnand all parts of the city. For particulars, address ERS, M. D., or E. F. ROGERS, Sup't, Worden

Worcester, April 13. J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS,

own characte to become ap But this c unless he is returning to extrain a cir whom he for expression o of his mono contended the ly set free c striking diep edge. But what he has lowest de time before, theman and proud to ack ing that, wi of at least of standing on bers of his

man, no d guarantee of that Union ness and glo that he take men of wha they alike li is, in one v appellation auditors: ' border ruf gro-stealer table and a

open and a there must like me! Samuel de Emigrant others dout fanatics an circumstan population cited at the hination? ally declar watch for the property.

ly apprehe efforts that tion betwee stigmatize HOW The Sout to such ac to such ac lature in They are I tention of of the South aughty I starve. Ye kentucky R. M. Join which thing can principles

First—
port into port into port into a such articles, inticked a such as a such articles, inticked a such as a such as